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ABSTRACT

During the summer of 1975, a census survey of the membership of the Creek Nation was conducted to collect data on various selected social, educational, and economic characteristics of the tribal membership. Data were collected and analyzed on the household and individual family members residing in those households at the time. Data were obtained on: the household's geographic location by county, township, range, and section; household income; housing status (financing, renting); house structure (rooms, heating system, bathroom facilities, water source); tribal language usage; voter registration; social services utilized by the household; education; institutional enrollment; tribal affiliation; degree of Indian blood; employment patterns; occupational skills; job stability; job location relative to home residence; and organizations and persons used in emergencies. Using Creek Indian people who were familiar with the Nation, data were collected in eight counties: Creek, Hughes (including Seminole) McIntosh, Muskogee, Okfuskee, Okmulgee, Tulsa, and Wagoner (including Rogers and Mayes). Of the 1,888 households drawn from a master list, 1,225 usable questionnaires were returned for computer analysis. As requested by Creek Nation officials, this report presents only percentages and frequencies by category within each variable. Data for each variable are repeated three times under the following formats: all membership or households combined; urban vs. rural; and county-by-county. (NQ)

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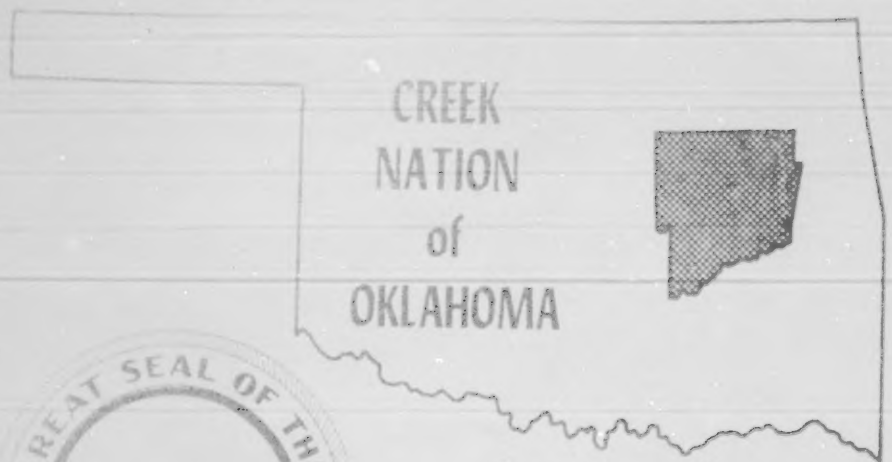
CREEK NATION CENSUS: A SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF SELECTED HOUSEHOLD AND INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS



College of Education
Oklahoma State University

JUNE, 1976

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Oklahoma State University

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The research data presented herein was gathered pursuant to a contractual agreement between the Creek Nation of Oklahoma and the College of Education, Oklahoma State University. Conclusions, recommendations or opinions stated in this report represent the professional judgment of the project staff and do not necessarily reflect the official opinion or policy of the Creek Nation or Oklahoma State University.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Creek Nation Census Survey was conducted by the College of Education, Office of Research and Projects, Oklahoma State University for the Creek Nation Tribal Authority of Oklahoma. The purposes of the project were:

1. To conduct a census survey of the membership of the Creek Nation which included a variety of selected social, educational, and economic characteristics of the tribal membership.
2. To develop a comprehensive data base from this survey which would provide useful and relevant information that could be helpful in planning and programming for the nation in the future.

Data for this report was derived primarily from the personally-administered survey instruments which were completed during interviews with the heads of the household in the survey sample. The interviewers were specially trained Creek Nation tribal staff employees and the information was gathered through the use of survey items developed cooperatively between Creek Nation planning officials and the staff of the Office of Research and Projects in the College of Education at OSU.

Acknowledgment is given here to Mr. James King of the Creek Nation Tribal Authority, Mr. Ed Mouss, Executive Director of the Creek Nation Tribal Authority as well as their associates who provided the Office of Research and Projects staff at OSU with vital information and necessary advice on the development on the primary survey instrument. A special note of thanks is also given to the interviewers who carefully gathered and handled the data that became the final information disseminated in this report.

Appreciation is expressed to Dr. James C. Martin of the OSU staff and Mr. Burl Self, Graduate Research Assistant and faculty member at Southwest Missouri State University at Springfield who assisted in carrying out the details of the project. Sincere thanks is also expressed to Mrs. Bobbie Brown, Ms. Sue Clabaugh and Ms. Sandra Moats who ably assisted in the typing and drafting of this final report.

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INTRODUCTION

Oklahoma State University (OSU) through the College of Education Office of Research and Projects entered into a contract with the Creek Nation Tribal Authority, Okmulgee, Oklahoma during the spring of 1975 to conduct a census survey of the membership of the Creek Nation. Officials of the Creek Nation Tribal Authority wanted to develop a data base that would provide useful and relevant information about a variety of social, educational, and economic needs of the tribal membership. This need evolved from a variety of factors and forces which culminate in the general concept of Indian self-determination and assistance through which the Federal government is providing significant sums of money to tribal units throughout the country to assist in the development of programs for the social and educational betterment of Indian people.

It was determined through discussions between Creek Nation officials and OSU representatives from the Office of Research and Projects that through a cooperative effort on the part of the professional staff in the planning division of the Creek Nation and through expertise, facilities, and resources available at OSU the census survey instrumentation, analysis, and interpretation could be developed.

METHODOLOGY

Following is a brief description of the general methodological approach utilized in this study. A brief overview of the instrumentation, sampling techniques, interview procedures and training, computer analysis techniques, and interpretation of the findings processes follows.

Development of the Instrument

Through a cooperative effort on the part of the planning officers of the Creek Nation and staff of the OSU Office of Research and Projects a survey instrument was developed to gather data and information perceived to be important for the various developmental and planning project needs in the Creek Nation. Although the instrument (See Appendix A) went through several revisions, the final document consisted of 36 items and used the individual household and/or the family as the unit of analysis. Provision was made on the survey instrument to identify the geographic location of the household by county, township, range, and section. These identifying variables make possible the further analysis of the data through computer mapping techniques although this procedure is beyond the scope of this report.

In addition to defining residential status as urban (greater than 2,500) or rural, a number of demographic variables relative to the status of the household surveyed were selected for study. These included such items as household income patterns, ownership status of the house, housing structure (e.g., number of rooms, heating/cooling system, type of water system, etc.), family residents at this address, tribal language usage, voter registration, various social services being utilized by the respondent household (Indian Health Services, Bureau of Indian Affairs Services, Emergency Service utilization), etc.

In addition to studying characteristics of individual households it was decided that information pertaining to individual household members was important. Thus a section of the survey instrument was added to gather data regarding each individual member of the household surveyed. Individual membership characteristics studied included

educational training, institutional enrollment, tribal affiliation, degree of Indian blood, employment patterns, occupational skills, job stability, and job location relative to home residence.

Through discussions between Creek Nation officials and the OSU staff, revisions of the basic survey instrument were made which resulted in the final census survey document to be used by interviewers. While conducting the survey, interviewers used a coding list (See Appendix C) so that the responses to the items on the survey instrument could be coded for each household.

Sampling Technique

The Creek Nation of Oklahoma, formally known as the Muscogee Nation, I.T., consists geographically of all or parts of 11 counties of the central part of northeastern Oklahoma (see Figure 1 next page). This includes all of Okfuskee, Okmulgee, and Creek counties; major parts of Wagoner, Muskogee, MacIntosh, and Hughes counties; a major geographical portion of Tulsa county; and small parts of Rogers, Mayes, and Seminole counties on the west. For purposes of this analysis eight county regions were used in the data analysis under the headings of Creek, Hughes, (including Seminole), McIntosh, Muskogee, Okfuskee, Okmulgee, Tulsa, and Wagoner (including Rogers and Mayes).

The sampling process utilized in the present study was both systematic and random. The process was systematic in that every township within the boundaries of the Creek nation was automatically included in the study. It was random in that the selection of households for the purpose of administering the survey instrument was accomplished by randomly selecting geographic units (sections) within townships. This was done by generating, from a table of random numbers a number

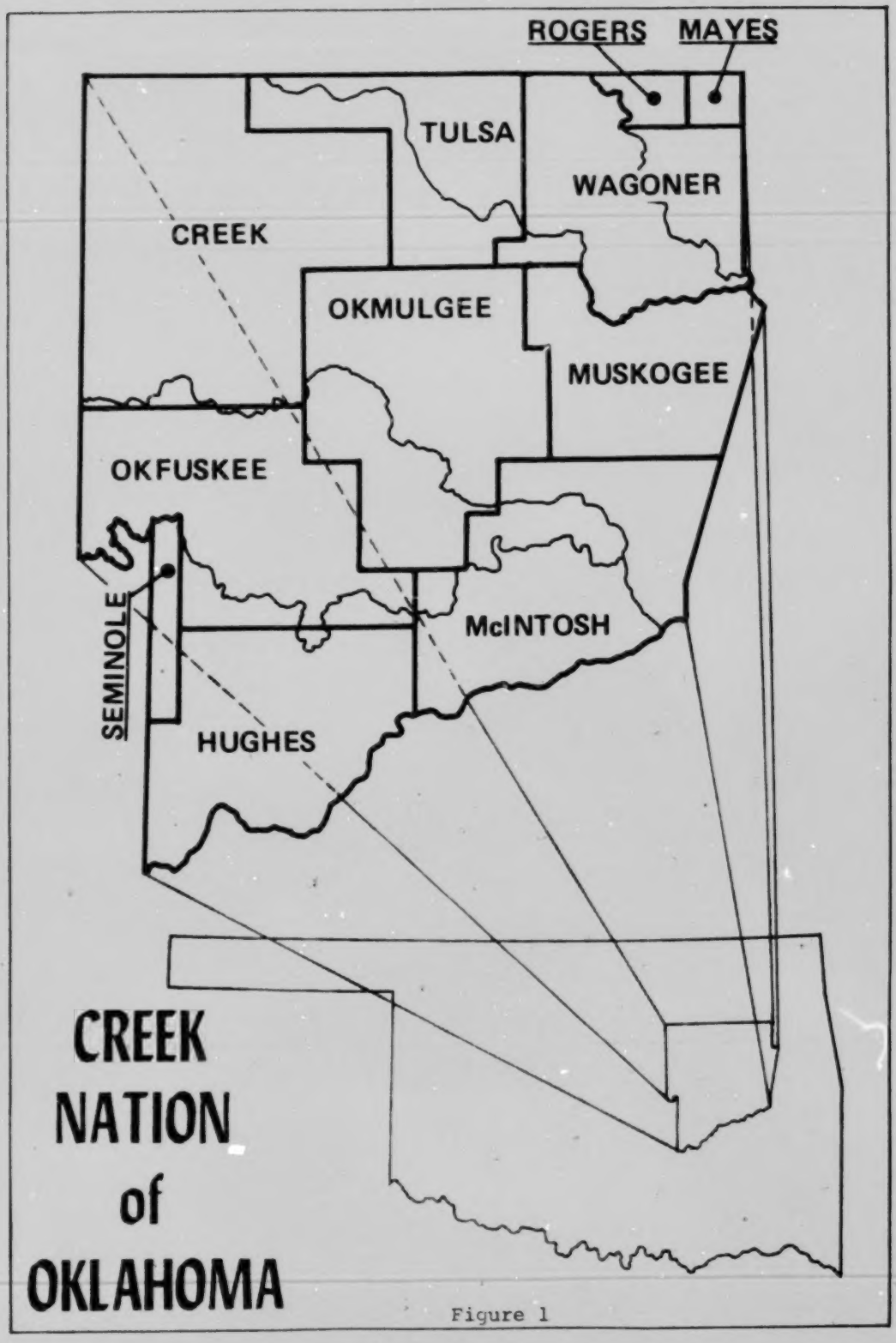
ROGERS
MAYES
TULSA
WAGONER
CREEK
OKMULGEE
MUSKOGEE
OKFUSKEE
SEMINOLE
McINTOSH
HUGHES
CREEK
NATION
of
OKLAHOMA

Figure 1

from 1-36, each of which corresponded to all sections contained within a township. The specific steps in the sampling technique at this strata included:

1. The selection of a number from 1-36 from any table of random numbers.
2. Determining from tribal census and map records the eligible households contained within the designated township.

Figure 2 below depicts a facsimile of a township while Figure 3 shows the hypothetical location of the eligible households within a section of that township.

Approximately 5,660 Creek Nation households were identified from a master list which was developed in the planning offices of the Creek Nation Tribal Authority. At the point in the sampling process when the section number by township had been determined, more informal criteria were employed to guide the selection of households for inclusion in the study. These criteria included accessibility to interviewers, representativeness of the household to the study characteristics of that region, etc.

An attempt was made initially to select one-third or 1,880 of the households in the Nation. This ultimately held true in all counties except that portion of Tulsa County included in the Creek Nation. Approximately 20 percent of the eligible households in Tulsa County were included in the present study. The following breakdown shows the results of the household sampling selection, and interview process.

Eligible households:	5,664
One-third (1/3) sample:	1,888
Actual (final) sample:	1,700
Survey instruments returned by interviewers:	1,262
Usable returned:	1,225

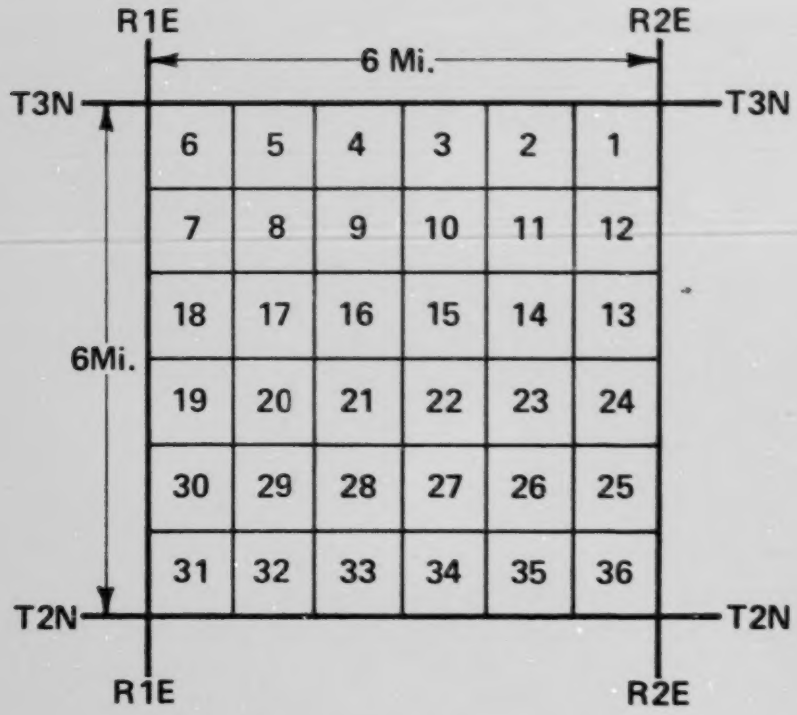

Figure 2. TOWNSHIP

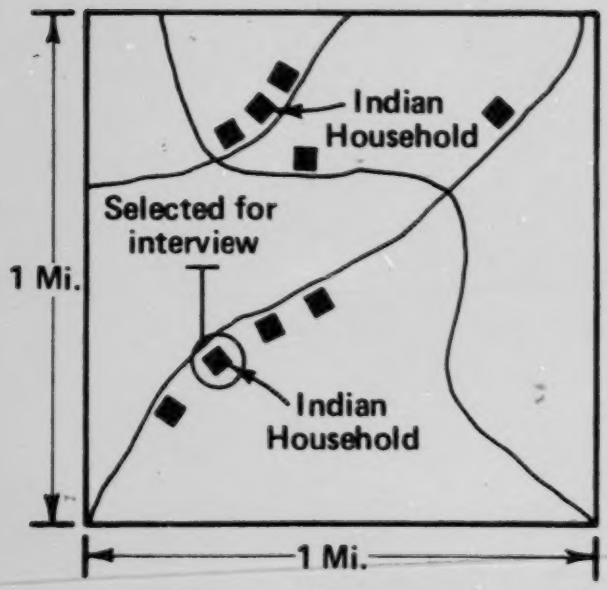

Figure 3.

HYPOTHETICAL DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITHIN A SECTION OF LAND IN T2N,R1E, Sec. 16

Interview Procedures and Training

Pilot testing of the survey instrument was conducted by administering it to professional staff in the Creek Nation Planning and Educational Program Offices at Okmulgee. Every member of this pilot test-respondent group was a resident of the Okmulgee area and was generally familiar with the geographic and demographic composition of the Creek Nation. Upon revising the questionnaire to remove a number of the minor problems that arose, the OSU staff spent approximately one-half day thoroughly going through the questionnaire with the interviewers that were selected by the Creek Nation Planning Office. These interviewers consisted primarily of Indian people who were familiar with the geographic and demographic makeup of the Creek Nation.

Questionnaire Administration

Upon the completion of training, interviewers were given the listing of households, addresses, adequate survey instruments, and attendant coding lists to cover the sample list. Every effort was made by the individual interviewers to identify and visit with the respective head-of-the-household in order to attempt to bring consistency to the data collection process. In instances where this procedure was deemed to be impossible and beyond the control of the interviewer within a reasonable time limit, then an adult household member who could respond in an authoritative and informed manner with regard to the census items was interviewed. All instruments were returned to the Creek Nation Office of Planning and Development for orderly filing before their return to OSU for data analysis. The interviewing and data collection process took approximately two months during the summer of 1975.

Data-Processing

The completed usable Creek Nation Census Survey instruments were computer-processed for speed and accuracy. Upon receipt of questionnaires, the results were entered on a Conversational Programming System (CPS) terminal. The entered responses were then printed out and verified. Necessary corrections were made and the data permanently stored on magnetic disks and tapes.

For the purposes of this report, and as requested by Creek Nation officials, only percentages and frequencies were reported by category within each variable. Tables were compiled to present data on each variable or item listed within the survey instrument (e.g., household income, housing status, financing of privately owned homes, etc.)

Data Presentation

As previously mentioned, the data is presented in a tabular format, through frequencies and percentages by categories. With one exception, the data collected for each variable are repeated three times under the following three individual modes:

A. All membership or households combined,

B. Urban vs. Rural, and

C. County-by-County

Thus the tables are printed out as Table Ia, Table Ib, and Table Ic to coincide with these breakdowns of the variable analysis.

The actual status of the entire Creek Nation (households and membership) can only be generalized relative to the extent to which this sample data is accurate, so every attempt was made to draw a truly random sample through face-to-face administration of the survey by Creek Indian interviewers who were familiar with the Nation.

FINDINGS

Households

Household Income (Tables I a-c)

There were 1,255 households considered in the income analysis. As shown in Tables I a-c approximately 66 percent of the Creek Indian Nation households generate an income of $6,000 or less. When analyzing this statistic on an urban versus rural basis, over 69 percent of the urban households generate an income of over $6,000 each. In the county-by-county analysis (Table Ic), 80.5 percent of the Hughes county residents generate a household income of between $1,000 and $6,000. No households in the McIntosh sample have collective incomes of over $10,000 while approximately 30 percent of the Okmulgee county and 45 percent of the Tulsa county households generate collective incomes of over $6,000.

Housing Status (Tables II a-c)

As depicted in Tables II a-c, over 55 percent of the households in the sample are partially or fully owned while nearly 40 percent are rented. Another significant statistic is in urban versus rural household ownership with 52 percent of the urban households in the Creek Nation being rented while over 72 percent of the rural households in the sample are at least partially owned. In looking at home ownership on a county-by-county basis, over 80 percent of the Hughes county households in the sample are at least partially or fully owned with nearly 70 percent of those indicating full ownership. Also, of note is the fact that 57 percent of the Tulsa county households in the sample are rental situations.

Financing of Homes (Tables III a-c)

Information concerning the financing of privately owned homes is found in Tables III a-c. Of the 678 households in the sample where private ownership was indicated, 315 or over 46 percent indicated none the suggested modes of private financing. (e.g., Creek Nation Housing Authority Improvement Program; Farmer's Home Administration (FHA) other sources of federal support and private funding sources). "None of the above" ranked first (46 percent) and all of the other aforementioned sources of financing of private homes totaled approximately 54 percent of the total response.

In the urban vs. rural analysis (Table III b) of the financing of privately owned homes in the Creek Nation there was a noticeably greater percentage of rural homes being financed from none of the sources suggested in the survey instrument. Nearly 26 percent of the homes in the sample got support from the Creek Nation Housing Authority, whereas only 8 percent of the urban households in the sample were in this category. In the county-by-county analysis, 84 percent of the McIntosh county homes in the sample were receiving financing from sources other than those suggested, while 46 percent of the Hughes County homes in sample were being financed with Creek Nation Housing Authority monies A follow-up question might be to determine what sources of private financing were being used.

Landlord of Rental Housing (Tables IV a-c)

A significant majority of the households responding as rental situations were owned by private individuals as can be observed in

Table IV a. There seems to be no significant difference between urban vs. rural ownership of rental housing (Table IV b). In the county-by-county analysis of financing of rental homes, 100 percent of the Wagoner County homes in the sample, 91 percent of the Muskogee homes, and 87 percent of the Creek County homes were privately owned. Interestingly enough, 61 percent of the 18 Okfuskee County homes in this analysis are under Creek Nation Housing Authority ownership. Other interesting ownership situations relative to rental housing in the Creek Nation are shown in Table VIc.

Housing on Restricted Land (Tables V a-c)

As found in this study, less than 20 percent of the households in the Creek Nation were on restricted land (Table Va). This situation was more pronounced with the urban households while rural households in the sample showed a more even distribution with nearly 40 percent on restricted land. In the county-by-county analysis, (Table Vc) housing on non-restricted land was predominantly found in Muskogee and Tulsa counties while McIntosh county had the least number of houses in this sample on non-restricted land.

Number of Rooms in Dwellings (Tables VI a-c)

Nearly 29 percent of the Creek Nation household dwellings in this study had six rooms and over 33 percent contained five rooms. Fifteen percent of the houses contained more than six rooms. There apperared to be no significant difference between urban and rural dwellings in this study in terms of number of rooms per dwelling. The county-by-county analysis of dwellings revealed that more houses in the sample for McIntosh county had fewer rooms (six or less) when compared to

the other households in the sample. Wagoner county had relatively more larger homes with 93 percent having five or more rooms (Table VIc).

Household Heating System (Tables VII a-c)

In analyzing the type of fuel or energy source used to heat households in the Creek Nation, natural gas was most widely used especially in all households combined and urban households. In the urban vs. rural analysis, however, LPG (Propane Gas) was used practically as much as natural gas, and wood-coal was used in a significantly greater number of rural homes for heating purposes than was evident in urban households. In studying the county analysis, natural gas again was the most-used source of energy for all counties except McIntosh where LPG (Propane) was first, natural gas second, and wood/coal third.

Location of Bathroom Facilities (Tables VIII a-c)

It was found that nearly 96 percent of the households in this study had bathroom facilities located indoors. When comparing the urban and rural households it was obvious that most outdoor bathroom facilities were found in rural situations. As can be seen from Table VIII b, only .67 percent of the urban households had outdoor facilities compared to nearly 10 percent of the rural households.

Water Source of the Residence (Tables IX a-c)

City water is the predominant source of water supply for households in the Creek Nation as evidenced by this study. This is especially true of urban households. (See Table IXb) Rural households also use well and rural water line sources to a significant extent.

This distribution of the supply source for water is highlighted in the county-by-county analysis wherein Creek and McIntosh counties appear to have a fairly even distribution between city water, individual wells, and rural water line for the supply source of water for the individual households.

Water System (Tables X a-c)

For those households in the sample that indicated the use of individual wells as the source of water, over 76 percent indicated that it was pumped into the house, while nearly 20 percent indicated that it still was not hooked up to the indoor plumbing. These facts are again highlighted in the county-by-county analysis in that Tulsa, Okmulgee, Wagoner, and Hughes counties show a high propensity to have well water connected and pumped into the house, while for the 31 households in the McIntosh county sample, nearly 36 percent still did not have a water source hooked up to the house.

Time in Residence in Present Home (Tables XI a-c)

In response to the question, "How long has this family lived at this address?", the five categories for respondents were a) one through 12 months, b) one to two years, c) two to four years, d) four to ten years, e) over ten years. There appeared to be a fairly even distribution of tenure for household occupancy by the current family residents. The percentages ranged from 15 percent in the one to two years category up to 26 percent in the over ten years category. For the rural households it becomes much more evident that the family's time in residence was longer in duration (Table XI b). Nearly 41 percent of the families in the rural households in the sample had resided

there over ten years while only 17.4 of the urban households in the sample had families living there over ten years. The urban-rural dichotomy is further shown in Table XI c when one looks at Hughes, McIntosh, and Wagoner counties in relationship to Tulsa and Muskogee counties (assuming the former to be rural areas and the latter urban).

Non-Regular Persons Currently Living at Residence (Tables XII a-c)

There was a desire on the part of Creek planning officials to determine if non-family or non-regular household members were currently living at residences in the Nation. There appeared to be less than 10 of the households in the sample containing residents who were not regular household members. There appears to be very little significant difference as to whether it is a rural household or an urban household as defined in this particular study. In the county-by-county analysis of non-regular persons living at that household, percentages range from 5.2 percent in Wagoner county or 3 households to 14.5 percent in Creek County or 12 households.

Number of Non-Regular Household Members Living in Home (Tables XIII a-c)

In following up on the non-regular household members as indicated in the previous section, of the 100 households which indicated non-regular members living currently at that residence, 41 indicated one person, 27 indicated two persons, and 17 indicated four or more persons. This trend seems to be somewhat more obvious or predominant in the urban households (Table XIIb) in that 75 percent indicated up to two members who were not regular residents of that address, while the rural households indicated 55 percent of the households had up to two members who were not regular residents.

Frequency of Use of Tribal Language in the Family (Tables XIV a-c)

In this particular study 56 percent of the households indicated that the predominant tribal language was used seldom if ever at that residence. A total of 28 percent indicated that it was always or frequently used. An analysis of the urban vs. rural indicated that the urban household members seldom use the tribal language while 49 percent of the rural households indicated the same. Also, 37 percent of the rural households as compared to 22 percent of the urban households indicated frequent or sole use of the tribal language. As shown in Table XIVc 64 percent of the Hughes county households in the sample use the tribal language frequently while 65 percent of the Muskogee county households in the sample use it seldom or never. Households in other counties (e.g., Tulsa) tend to use the tribal language fairly infrequently.

Number of Registered Voters in the Household (Tables XV a-c)

In this study 92.5 percent of the Creek Nation households indicated two or less registered voters. Over 25 percent of the households indicated no registered voters. Interestingly enough, over 45 percent of the rural households indicated two registered voters compared with 35.7 percent in the urban households. In the county analysis (Table XVc) there seem to be comparable statistics between each county throughout the analysis.

Propensity to Use Indian Health Services (Tables XVI a-c)

Approximately 32 percent of the household respondents indicated no use or infrequent use of the Indian Health Service. Over 36 percent indicated frequent or common use, while nearly 22 percent indicated

occasional use of the Indian Health Services. As indicated in Table XVIb, there appeared to be greater use of Indian Health Services in rural households, particularly by Hughes and McIntosh county respondents whereas urban household respondents tended to distribute their responses evenly over a scale from "always" to "never".

Recent Use of Indian Health Services (Tables XVII a-c)

In following up on the frequency of the use of Indian Health Services by the members of the Creek Nation who participated in this study, nearly 60 percent of the respondents indicated that one or more of the household members had used Indian Health Services within the last year. This finding is somewhat predominant among rural household respondents (Table VIIb), and is highlighted in the county-by-county analysis by looking at Creek, Hughes, Okfuskee, Okmulgee and McIntosh counties.

Propensity to Use Bureau of Indian Affairs Services (Tables XVIII a-c)

Over 41 percent of the households in the sample indicated that they never used the BIA services, while 17 percent indicated frequent or common use of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The governmental finding is nearly the same in comparison between the urban and the rural households in the sample, however, rural households tend to use the services of the Bureau more frequently.

Recent Use of Bureau of Indian Affairs Services (Tables XIX a-c)

Nearly 27 percent of the households sampled indicated use of the BIA services within the past year while 44 percent indicated that this question did not apply to their household. Again, these kinds of

findings are fairly comparable for the urban and rural households in the sample (Table XIXb) as well as within the county-by-county analysis (Table XIXc). However, some attempt should be made to follow up on the finding to determine, within this fairly large percentage (43.84 percent) of the total sample within this study, why the "does not apply" category is chosen so frequently.

Organizations Utilized in Time of Emergency (Tables XX a-c)

The last series of questions, wherein the household was used as the unit of analysis and the respondent was indicating an opinion with the family in mind, reflects a desire on the part of Creek Nation officials to determine the services or sources sought by the membership in time of emergency. The first question asked in this regard was "What one organization do you (meaning this family) turn to most in time of emergency?" Nearly 60 percent of the respondents indicated that some other source, other than the BIA, the tribal offices, or some federally-sponsored agency was turned to in the time of emergency in the home. This was especially true of the urban households. Rural household respondents indicated that they tended to turn to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for help most often of the "non-other" agencies. Of interest in the county-by-county analysis for this question was the fact that Wagoner county respondents overwhelmingly (81 percent) turned to "other" sources for help in time of emergency, while McIntosh county respondents tended to turn to the BIA for ehlp.

Organization Turned to in Time of Emergency Away from Home (Tables XXI a-c)

As in the preceding section, the "other" category was most utilized in an emergency for most households when the family was away from home in time of emergency. No significant differences between urban and rural households relative to this finding were discovered. This overall trend was magnified in the county-by-county analysis by the Tulsa and Wagoner county respondents, whereas the McIntosh county sample respondents indicated that they turned to the BIA and to "other" sources with exactly equal frequency.

Person Turned to in Time of Emergency at Home (Tables XXII a-c)

Respondents overwhelmingly turned to a relative in time of emergency as indicated in Table XXIIa. This is somewhat more pronounced in the rural households while in the urban households a "friend is cited as a source of help in time of emergency by nearly fourteen percent of the household members. In the county-by-county analysis, (Table XXIIc) there is very little difference between the urban-rural, or total sample responses, except that Wagoner county respondents almost exclusively (90 percent) turned to a relative for help in time of emergency when at home.

Race of Friend Respondents Turned to in Face of Emergency (Tables XXIII a-c)

Nearly 56 percent of the respondents indicated that they would turn to a friend of Indian descent in time of emergency while nearly 12 percent indicated that their preference would be non-Indian. Over 32 percent indicated that this question did not apply in their case and again follow-up information should be gathered on the meaning of this particular response. A tendency exists among rural respondents in

this study to seek out an Indian person in the time of emergency more frequently than their urban counterparts (Table XXIIIb) relative to the options presented by this question. This tendency is most predominately shown in Okfuskee county (Table XXIIIc) whereas in Muskogee and Wagoner counties neither an Indian nor non-Indian friend seemed to apply in the case of seeking out help in time of emergency.

Person Turned to in Time of Emergency Away From Home (Tables XXIV a-c)

As was the case in the time of emergency when at home, respondents predominately turned to a relative for assistance when away from home. A friend or other sources of help are the other two most often mentioned responses. As noted in Table XXIVb, this relative distribution of responses seemed to be more pronounced in the rural setting. Among the urban household respondents nearly 16 percent indicated turning to a friend, whereas less than eight percent of the rural respondents turned to a friend in time of emergency away from home. The county-by-county analysis of this question is presented in Table XXIVc and only tends to reinforce the utilization of relatives for assistance in time of emergency when the family is away from home.

Race of Friend Respondents Turn to in Time of Emergency Away From Home (Tables XXV a-c)

Respondents indicated that they tended to seek help of friends of Indian descent when an emergency arose away from home. This finding appears to be even more pronounced if the emergency arose with a member of a rural household, while nearly 40 percent urban household respondents indicated that this Indian or non-Indian option does not apply in their case. However, a majority (nearly 51 percent) of the urban

respondents indicated they would turn to an Indian friend. In studying the county-by-county analysis, Table XXV shows the "does not apply" trend was most pronounced in Wagoner and Muskogee counties and perhaps again follow-up should be conducted on what the pertinent reasons are for this particular answer.

Individuals

Following the questions asked by interviewers of household heads with regard to household or family characteristics, specific information relative to the personal characteristics of each individual household member was sought. The specific items of interest may be found beginning with page 181 of the survey instrument (see Appendix B)

In this particular section, data were gathered on approximately 4,290 respondents living in the 1,225 households included in this Creek Indian Nation census survey. In practically every case, the data was gathered through the response of the same person who submitted the answers for the household data, and as such, each individual household member was not specifically interviewed on a one-to-one basis with regard to their own personal characteristics. Thus the data, as presented, represent the responses of one individual, practically always the head of the household, for all individual household members. No attempt was made to validate those verbal responses through accessing personal files, tribal records, etc.

The following is a presentation of that data as it pertains to the questions asked and the household members identified.

Family Members Living in the Household (Tables XXVI a-c)

Out of the 4,290 members identified in this particular survey, only 271 household members were not classified as fathers, mothers, sons, and/or daughters (Table XXVIa). Of this 217, 143 of the total sample were classified as "other". Perhaps some follow-up on what constitutes "other" should be undertaken. As shown in Table XXVIb, 2,513 of the individual members identified in this survey reside in urban households and 1,777 in rural households. Over 95 percent of the urban households and over 93 percent of the rural households consisted of the immediate family (father, mother, son, daughter). A display of these data on a county-by-county basis is depicted in Table XXVIc.

Age of the Study Population (Tables XVII a-c)

In gathering information on the relative age of the membership of the Creek Nation, eight categories of ages were used. Of the 4,200 respondents included in this sample, 93.8 percent were found to be less than 65 years of age. The greatest frequency appeared in the six to twelve year olds and thirteen to eighteen year olds wherein approximately 33 percent of the total study population existed. Approximately 56.4 percent of the study population was less than 25 years of age, as found in this particular study.

The urban vs. rural analysis (Table XVIIc) provided a further breakdown and showed the following findings. A total of 58.13 percent of the urban households contained members less than 25 years of age. Also, over 14 percent of the urban households contained preschoolers while only 9.4 percent of the rural households did so. At the other extreme only 14 percent of the urban household members were over 50

years old while over 22 percent of the rural household respondents were 51 years of age or older. In the county-by-county analysis (Table XVIIc), many interesting comparisons can be made but it is especially interesting that in Tulsa county over 76 percent of the household members in the study were less than 35 years of age while in Hughes and McIntosh counties over 41 percent of the household respondents were over 36 years of age.

Educational Level of the Study Population (Tables XVIII a-c)

In Tables XXVIII a-c the formal educational level of the study respondents is shown. Although there is no indication of the respondents' age levels in relation to education it is shown in Table XXVIIIa that 993 of the members have at least a sixth grade education, 783 members have at least a ninth grade education, and 834 out of the 4,295 respondents have at least a twelfth grade or high-school education. Since 588 household members responded "does not apply" to these aforementioned and other (Table XVIIIa) levels of education, some study or follow-up of this situation might be in order. As one looks at the educational level of the study population on an urban vs. rural basis, it may be noted that a relatively higher percentage of the urban members, tend to complete more years of formal education than those from the rural households. In fact, that trend is also continued in the county-by-county analysis in that Tulsa county residents tend to show a greater frequency of membership in the categories suggested for higher levels of formal education than do the respondents from the predominantly rural counties such as Hughes, McIntosh, etc.

Highest Degree Earned by the Study Population (Tables XXIX a-c)

For all respondents combined and for all categories (from Certificate of Attendance through Post-Doctoral Study) an overwhelming number responded "does not apply". This would indicate no earned degree or sustained attendance completion at the higher education or postsecondary level. The greatest frequency of respondents other than the "does not apply" category was in the Certificate of Attendance category. Although there appeared to be no great significant difference, this trend seemed to be more pronounced in the urban population as indicated in Table XXIXb. More Associate and Bachelors degrees appear to be held by Tulsa county residents, while the greatest number of "does not apply" respondents reside in McIntosh and Muskogee counties as indicated in this particular study.

Current Educational Status of the Study Population (Tables XXX a-c)

As shown in Tables XXX a-c, 32.4 percent of the study population indicated current attendance in school and 90 or 2.1 percent indicated dropping out. There appears to be no significant difference when one looks at this on an urban vs. rural basis, (Table XXXb) or when these data are analyzed on a county-by-county basis (Table XXXc). In Okfuskee county, 41 percent of the study respondents indicated current attendance in school while 69 percent of the Wagoner county respondents indicated that staying in school or the dropping out status did not apply in their case. Again these data are presented without regard to the age or formal educational status (e.g., kindergarten to secondary educational attendance) of the respondent.

Post-Secondary Institutional Enrollment (Tables XXXI a-c and XXXII a-c)

As evidenced in Tables XXXI a-c and XXXII a-c an effort was made to determine what particular higher or post-secondary educational institutions in Oklahoma or out-of-state were being attended by the membership of the Nation. All of the higher-education or post-secondary education institutions in the state including the major universities, Oklahoma State University (OSU) and the University of Oklahoma (OU) the four-year colleges and universities, the junior and community colleges, and the area vocational-technical schools, as well as the OSU Technological Institute at Okmulgee were offered for the respondents to indicate current or past enrollment.

As evidenced in Table XXXIa, this item did not apply to 3628 or approximately 84.6 percent of the membership included in this study. A total of 87 (2 percent of the membership), had or were attending Oklahoma State University Technical Institute at Okmulgee, 68 (1.6 percent) Bacone College, and 62 (1.5 percent) Northeastern Oklahoma State University.

Shown in Tables XXXI b and c are the responses for this item on an urban vs. rural basis and a county-by-county analysis. Table XXXIb shows that approximately 20 percent of the urban population had attended or were attending a post-secondary educational institution while only ten percent of the rural population either did not qualify or did not attend.

Found in Table XXXII a-c is a similar analysis in which the respondents were asked to indicate their second enrollment in a post-secondary education institution. Of course, this question does not

apply to a large percentage of the study population as many of those eligible for post-secondary education had attended or were enrolled in only their first institution. This item was included to assess the enrollment of the membership of the Nation in more than one institution. Though not within the scope of this study, this second enrollment could have occurred because of graduation from a first institution, a transfer, or for some other reason. As shown, primarily in Table XXXIIa, less than 200 (4.5 percent) of the study respondents indicated a second enrollment in a post-secondary education institution. Thirty-five of those respondents indicated second enrollment at Northeastern Oklahoma State University at Tahlequah.

Major Tribal Affiliation (Tables XXXIII a-c)

The major tribal affiliation of the respondents was the next item for review in this study. Tables XXXIII a-c contain responses to this item and as expected 57 percent of the study respondents indicated affiliation with the Creek Tribe. The second largest tribal affiliation in number were Cherokee (14 percent) third largest was Choctaw, and fourth largest was Chickasaw. As shown in Table XXXIIIb a much larger percentage of Creek tribal affiliation is shown in the rural household membership while in the urban household membership less than one-half of the study respondents indicated Creek Tribal affiliation, with nearly 20 percent indicating affiliation with the Cherokee tribe. These tendencies are further highlighted in the county-by-county analysis in that Tulsa and Muskogee counties show a somewhat more even distribution between Creek and Cherokee Tribal affiliation while in the more "rural" counties (e.g., Hughes, McIntosh, Okfuskee, etc.) a much

greater affiliation with the Creek Indian tribe is shown.

Minor Tribal Affiliation (Tables XXXIV a-c)

For those study respondents who share Indian blood between more than one tribe, the minor tribal affiliation was indicated and th data are presented as such in Tables XXXIV a-c. As exhibited in Table XXIVa, 64 percent did not possess minor tribal affiliation. This segment of the study population included those respondents who were either full-blooded or possessed no Indian blood, as shown in Table XXXIIIa. The predominant minor tribal affiliation of the respondents was the Seminole tribe (6.8 percent) followed closely by the Cherokees (6.5 percent). Similar comparisons can be made by studying Tables XXXIVb and XXXIVc which indicate the minor tribal affiliation of the respondents through an urban/rural and county-by-county analysis. Data found in those tables suggest that relatively fewer mixed-blood or non-Indian citizens of the Creek Nation reside in the more "rural" areas.

Degree of Major Indian Blood (Tables XXXV a-c)

As indicated in the series of Table XXXV and XXXVI over 55 percent of the respondents included in this sample retain Indian blood quantum of 50 percent or less while approximately 33 percent or 1,432 respondents consider themselves of full Indian blood quantum. In the urban vs. rural analysis, Table XXXVb, over 51 percent of the respondents in this study are more than one-half Indian descent while barely 40 percent in the urban area households maintain this particular personal characteristic. In looking at this on a county-by-county basis as shown in Table XXXVc over 60 percent of the respondents in

the households in McIntosh county are full-blood Indian people while only 21 percent of the Tulsa county respondents maintain this personal characteristic. Also of note is the fact that only 34 percent of the respondents in Tulsa county indicate more than one-half Indian blood quantum while over 71 percent of the McIntosh and 59 percent Hughes county respondents indicate more than one-half Indian blood quantum.

Degree of Minor Indian Blood (Tables XXXVI a-c)

As depicted in Table XXXVI a-c, data pertaining to the degree of minor Indian blood for members of the study population were gathered. A total of 2,694 study respondents were included in this analysis. Some 9.5 percent of the respondents indicated 8/8 or "full blood" for this item which defines them as full blood Indian of non-Creek Tribal affiliation. Also, as might be expected 86.6 percent of the respondents indicated Indian blood quantum of 50 percent (one-half or less). In the urban vs. rural analysis an even more pronounced emphasis of this trend was revealed in that nearly 90 percent of the urban household respondents indicated one-half Indian blood quantum or less while 82 percent of the rural household respondents indicated this personal characteristic. This trend was most promounced in the Tulsa, Wagoner, Okfuskee, and Muskogee counties.

Total Degree of Indian Blood (Tables XXXVII a-c)

As indicated on the survey instrument (Appendix B) the data gathered for each respondent in the preceding two sets of tables, the total degree of Indian blood was to be determined by adding major tribal affiliation blood quantum and minor tribal affiliation blood quantum to arrive at total degree of Indian blood. A total of 333

or 7.7 percent of the study population indicated no Indian blood quantum while 53.7 percent of the study population indicated full or 8/8 Indian blood quantum. There tended to be a greater degree of Indian blood quantum possessed by study respondents in the rural areas as shown in Table XXXVIIb, while 37.7 percent of the respondents in the urban households indicated ½ or less Indian blood. In the county-by-county breakdown, Table XXXVIIc, the greatest full blood population was found in McIntire county. Also, Hughes, Okfuskee and Okmulgee county respondents indicated a majority of full blood Indian citizens. The greatest number of non-Indian blood quantum citizens was found in Wagoner (14.9 percent) and Muskogee (12.9 percent) counties as evidenced by these data.

Understanding the Tribal Language (Tables XXXVIII a-c)

The next item for review was that of "understanding the tribal language." Of course, a broad interpretation of the definition of "understand" is possible here; although survey interviewers were instructed to define the term to respondents in the context that the prevalent tribal language was used (spoken) well enough by an individual household member to communicate their wishes, desires, intentions, needs, etc. A total of 61 percent of the respondents indicated no understanding while nearly 39 percent indicated that they did understand the relevant tribal language for that household. As shown in Table XXXVIIIb a more even distribution in the rural household is shown in terms of understanding the tribal language, however the "do not understand" respondents still outweigh the respondents who indicate an understanding of the tribal language by approximately 57 to 43 percent.

Of note in Table XXXVIIIc is the fact that more respondents from Hughes, McIntosh, and Okfuskee counties indicated that they do understand the tribal language than those that do not, particularly in Hughes county. In the remaining five counties the opposite trned is evident particularly among the Tulsa and the Wagoner county respondents.

Respondents that Speak the Tribal Language Fluently (Tables XXXIX a-c)

In following up on understanding the tribal language, as shown in Tables XXXVIII a-c, information was sought regarding respondents speaking the tribal language fluently. In all cases, and not withstanding the manner in which the data was analyzed, the response was weighted heavily in favor of not speaking the tribal language fluently in the household. A tendency to speak the tribal language fluently by rural respondents was noted particularly in Hughes-Seminole county. The term "fluently" may have been subject to interpretation, but in no county did the "yesses" outweigh the "noes."

Tribal Town Affiliation (Tables XL a-c)

The tribal town affiliation of the membership studied in this project was the next desired piece of information. Thus, in Table XL a-c, the appropriate tribal towns as indicated by Creek planning officials, and included in the survey instrument for selection by respondents, are included. The number of respondents indicating their affiliation with the respective and pertinent tribal town is shown in Table XLa. This ranges all the way from no affiliation for three of the listed tribal towns to 132 members or 3.1 percent of the study

respondents indicating affiliation with Tokebachee. Also of note was the fact that over 33 percent of the study respondents did not know, while over 30 percent indicated no tribal town affiliation. The "do not know" or "none" response was more predominant among the urban respondents than the rural ones as indicated in Table XLb. The percentages for the "do not know" range from 11 percent in Hughes county to nearly 60 percent in Creek county while those study respondents indicating "no tribal affiliation" range from 11.4 percent in Hughes-Seminole county to 41 percent of the respondents in Muskogee county. Other interesting comparisons related to tribal town affiliation of the study population can be observed in Table XLc.

Membership Contribution to Household Income (Tables XLI a-c)

As shown in Table XLI a-c, over 59 percent of the respondents do not contribute to household income. The data are nearly the same for urban households when compared to rural households in Table XLIb. In the county-by-county analysis all counties exhibit a somewhat similar pattern in the contribution to household income except for McIntosh county wherein approximately 53 percent of the study respondents indicated contribution to household income. No information or data is presented with regard to the age, educational level, or other pertinent characteristics which might have some bearing on individual respondents actively contributing to the total household income.

Type of Employment of Study Respondents (Tables XLII a-c)

The four types of employment status of the respondents utilized for the study included: a) self-employed, b) employed, c) un-

employed, d) retired, and e) does not apply. As might be expected nearly 60 percent of the study respondents indicated that the question did not apply. Again, it is beyond the scope of this study to relate this information to the age, educational level, or occupational skills or training of the respondents. However for the 1,722 respondents who indicated that this item did apply to them 1,028 (59.7 percent) were employed, 102 (5.9 percent) were self-employed, 374 (21.7 percent) defined themselves as unemployed while 218 (12.7 percent) of the respondents chose the retired category.

In studying the types of employment of the respondents on our urban vs. rural basis it can be noted from Table XLIIb that nearly 38 percent of the urban respondents chose "did not apply" compared to over 60 percent of the rural respondents. Of the 1,032 urban respondents that chose categories other than "does not apply, 67.25 percent were employed and 18.7 percent defined themselves as unemployed. There is a notable shift in the rural respondents in that 48.1 percent of the non-"does not apply respondents were employed while a significantly higher percentage (26.23) of the rural respondents defined themselves as unemployed. In observing the types of employment of the respondents on a county-by-county basis it may be observed that the highest percentage of employment by the non-"does not apply" respondents may be found in Tulsa county (77.23 percent) while the highest unemployment rate as defined by the study respondents is found in Okfuskee (38.33 percent). Hughes (30.68 percent), and McIntosh (29.31 percent) counties.

Amount of Employment of the Respondents (Table XLIII a-c)

The categories offered the study respondents in terms of the amount of employment included a) part-time, b) full-time, and c) does not apply. Approximately 72.4 percent of the study respondents chose the "does not apply" category leaving 1,149 respondents in the study who are employed either part-time or full-time. A total of 986 (85.8 percent) of those respondents suggested full-time employment leaving 163 (14.2 percent) involved in part-time employment.

In the urban vs. rural analysis (Table XLIIIb) this item did not apply to an even greater number of study respondents in the rural sector. Also, more urban respondents are involved in full-time employment than rural respondents (87.1 percent compared to 83.3 percent).

As shown in Table XLIIIc in the county-by-county analysis this item did not apply to a large number of study respondents particularly in McIntosh, Hughes, Okfuskee and Wagoner counties. Of the 502 respondents in Tulsa county to which this item did apply 445 or nearly 90 percent of the employed respondents are full-time employees.

Occupational Skills of the Respondents (Tables XLIV a-c)

As shown in the appendixes and also in Tables XLIV a-c several occupational skill areas were suggested as choices for respondents in this particular survey. These range from industrial and semi-skilled labor categories to education, office, health, and social science occupational skills. As shown in the appendixes, examples of the types of jobs or skill categories that correspond to each of the categories in the Tables XLIV a-c are given and the reader is

invited to make these comparisons. A total of 2 800 study respondents indicated that this item did not apply to their occupational skill status, while 1,418 respondents or approximately 33.6 percent of those interviewed indicated that at least one of these categories reflected their occupational skill. Of these, the industrial category received the most attention, in that 299 or 7.9 percent of the study respondents indicated occupational skill in the industrial area which represents over 21 percent of the "does not apply" respondents for this item. A greater percentage of the rural respondents indicated that this question did not apply to them than did the urban respondents. See Table XLIVb) As might be expected, a greater percentage of urban respondents also indicated that the office, service, and construction areas were their occupational skills, while rural respondents indicated the classification of industrial labor or disabled more often. These data are presented in a county-by-county distribution in Table XLIVc and the reader and user of this report is invited to make relative comparisons, with respect to the county-by-county occupational skill of interest.

Length of Time on Present Job or School (Tables XLV a-c)

Some 2,828 study respondents indicated that the length of time they had been on their current job or school assignment did not apply. This left 1,357 study respondents who indicated they were presently on a job or in school. The distribution in terms of tenure was fairly even over the age time period ranges indicated in Table XLVa. A total of 273 of the 1,357 (20.11 percent) respondents who indicated they had a present job or school status chose the 2-5 year range while the

smallest percentage (11.2 percent) chose the 7-12 month range. In studying the length of time on the present job or school there appeared to be more stability in the rural respondents since of the 530 individuals to which this item directly applied, over 44 percent indicated that they had been in this status for more than 6 years while only 28.8 percent or 238 out of 827 respondents in the urban setting indicated that status. In the urban setting 21.3 percent or 176 out of 827 of the respective respondents to which this question applied had held that present job or school position for less than 6 months. Like comparisons can be made by observing Table XLVc containing these data broken down by county.

Respondents with a Physical Handicap (Tables XLVII a-c)

The last item of information gathered for analysis in this census type survey was related to respondents with a physical handicap. The vast majority, of course, indicated no physical handicap as evidenced in Table XLVIIa. The particular definition for handicap used in this study took in a wide range of physical impariments or hindrances that would affect one's daily movement both in work and around the household. There seemed to be a greater preponderance of people indicated in the rural areas of the Creek Nation with physical handicaps and this is particularly obvious when one observes the county-by-county analysis (Table XLVIIc) in Hughes-Seminole, McIntosh, and Creek counties. Tulsa and Muskogee county respondents revealed somewhat the opposite status among the study population in that nearly 96 percent and 95 percent, respectively of those interviewed suffered no physical handicap.

CONCLUSION

Through a contractual arrangement between the Oklahoma State University College of Education, Office of Research and Projects and the Creek Nation Tribal Authority of Okmulgee, Oklahoma, a census survey of the membership of the Creek Nation was conducted. Data were collected on a variety of selected social, educational, and economic characteristics of the tribal membership. These data were gathered primarily through interviews in which an interviewer recorded the responses of the heads of households on the survey instrument. After the interviewers were chosen from the Creek Nation Tribal Authority staff, a half-day training workshop in interviewing procedures was given by representatives of OSU and the Creek Nation Planning Office. Interviewees were heads of households of the selected sample of households in the nation. Of the 5,664 eligible households, a one-thrid sample of 1,888 households was drawn from a master list. Actual, usable returns for computer analysis amounted to 1,225 questionnaires.

The data were computer processed for speed and accuracy on the OSU IBM 360/65 systems. Data were collected and analyzed on the household as well as individual family members residing in those households at the current time of the interview. The final results are presented in three formats:

A. All households and members combined,

B. An urban versus rural analysis, and

C. A county-by-county analysis.

As measured in this study, over half of the Creek Nation households earn an income of $6,000 of less. The total household income tends to be lower in rural areas. Nearly 40 percent of the Creek Nation households occupy housing on a rental basis although over 72 percent of the rural households in this study occupy housing that is at least partially owned. About half of the Creek Nation households are financed somewhat equally from Creek Nation Housing Authority, Farmer's Home Administration and other sources of federal support. The rest of the home owners, approximately 46 percent, report that other sources of financing private homes were used. Less than 20 percent of the households surveyed in this study were found to be on restricted land. In investigating the dwelling itself, nearly 29 percent of the Creek Nation households contain at least six rooms, and 33 percent contained five rooms. Natural gas was the most prevalent energy source used in Creek Nation households. It was also found that nearly 96 percent of the households in the study had bathroom facilities located indoors. For all households combined the predominant source of water supply was a municipal or city water system, although rural households also used well and rural water line sources to a significant extent For those households in the sample that indicated the use of individual wells, over 76 percent indicated that it was plumbed into the house while nearly 20 percent indicated outdoor plumbing.

In reference to how long household residents had lived in the present dwelling, it was found that nearly 41 percent of the families in rural households had resided at the same address over ten years as compared to only 17.4 percent for the urban household families

Of the 100 households in this study indicating non-regular members currently living at that residence, 41 indicated one person, 27 indicated two persons, and 17 indicated four or more persons who were not regular household members.

Fifty-six percent of the households indicated that the predominant tribal language was seldom, if ever, used at that residence, while a total of 28 percent indicated that it was always or frequently used.

In the area of voter registration, 92.5 percent of the households included in the study indicated two or less registered voters at that address. With regard to the use of services available to the membership, 32 percent of the respondents indicated little or no use of Indian Health services. Of those who had used these services, nearly 60 percent indicated utilization of Indian health services within the past year.

Over 41 percent of the households respondents indicated no use of BIA services, while 17 percent indicated frequent or common use of the BIA. Of those who had used BIA services, 27 percent indicated use of the BIA within the past year while 44 percent indicated this question did not apply to their household.

A series of question was asked of household members with regard to services utilized in time of emergency. The majority of the respondents (60 percent) indicated that some source other than the BIA, tribal offices, or some federally-sponsored agency was turned to in time of emergency in the home. This was especially true of urban household respondents whereas rural household respondents indicated that they tended to turn to the BIA for help more often. Persons overwhelmingly indicated that they turned to a relative in a time of

emergency when at home and 56 percent of the respondents indicated that they would turn to a friend of Indian descent in the time of emergency at home as well as away from home.

Following the questions asked by interviewers of the household heads with regard to household or family characteristics, specific information on the personal characteristics of each individual household member was sought. Data were gathered on approximately 4,290 respondents living in the total 1,225 households included in this survey. It was found that 93.8 percent of the household members was less than 65 years of age and 56.4 percent was less than 25 years of age. Although there was no indication of the respondents' age level in relation to the education attained, of the 4,295 in this survey, 993 were enrolled in kindergarten through sixth grade 783 were in junior high (grades 7-9) and 834 were in high school (grades 10-12). Of those who had earned a post-secondary degree, over 80 percent indicated that they held a certificate of attainment or associate of arts degree. Of the 1,477 respondents to whom the current educational status question applied, only 90 or slightly over 6 percent indicated that they had dropped out of school. The question regarding post-secondary institutional enrollment was asked of all respondents to whom it applied, and it was found that all higher education or post-secondary education institutions in the state had enrollments from the Creek Nation.

As expected, the major tribal affiliation of the respondents was the Creek tribe, with the second largest tribal affiliation being the Cherokee tribe (14 percent). With regard to the question of degree of Indian blood, over 55 percent of the respondents included in the

study were found to possess Indian blood quantum of 50 percent or less, while approximately 33 percent considered themselves full blood.

Answers to the question regarding the understanding and use of the tribal language showed that 61 percent of the respondents indicated no understanding while nearly 39 percent indicated that they did understand the tribal language of that household. With regard to speaking the native language fluently, the response data indicated that the majority of the individuals did not speak the tribal language fluently.

When asked about tribal town affiliation the largest percentage of those responding did not know their tribal town affiliation. Of those who did know, the largest percentage (3.1) of the total population indicated affiliation with Tokebachee, with the rest of the responses evenly distributed among other tribal towns.

With regard to the data on employment and contribution to household income, over 59 percent of the respondents did not contribute to household income. For the 1,722 respondents who indicated employment status, 59 percent were employed by other than self, 6 percent were self-employed, and nearly 22 percent defined themselves as unemployed. Also, nearly 86 percent of the respondents to whom this question applied indicated that they were employed on a full-time basis.

For those who were employed, several occupational skill areas ranging from industrial and semi-skilled labor to education, office, health, and social science occupational skills, were presented in order to determine the types of skills possessed by the respondents (See Appendix C). The major occupational category chosen by the 1,418 respondents to whom this question applied, was the industrial category of employment, with nearly 8 percent of the responses.

Data regarding the length of time on the present job or attendance in school showed that there appeared to be more stability among the rural respondents since over 44 percent indicated that they had been in the same job or school situation for more than 6 years. Only 29 percent of the urban respondents indicated this status.

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A

FINDINGS

Table Ia

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

All Households Combined

	No.	%
500 - 1,000	82	6.69
1,000 - 2,000	145	11.84
2,001 - 3,000	199	16.25
3,001 - 6,000	380	31.02
6,001 - 10,000	234	19.10
10,001 - 15,000	136	11.10
OVER 15,000	44	3.59
MISSING	15	1.22
TOTAL	1225	

TABLE I b

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

URBAN vs RURAL

	URBAN		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
500 - 1,000	34	4.58	48	9.94
1,000 - 2,000	68	9.16	77	15.94
2,001 - 3,000	108	14.56	91	18.84
3,001 - 6,000	237	31.94	143	29.61
6,001 - 10,000	153	20.62	81	16.77
10,001 - 15,000	102	13.75	34	7.04
OVER 15,000	36	4.85	8	1.66
MISSING	4	0.54	1	0.21
TOTALS	742		483	

TABLE I c

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

BY COUNTY

	CREEK		HUGHES		McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFU
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
500 - 1,000	1	1.2	10	8.5	10	10.3	13	6.2	6
1,000 - 2,000	9	10.8	32	27.1	25	25.8	27	12.9	9
2,001 - 3,000	16	19.3	28	23.7	27	27.8	28	13.3	17
3,001 - 6,000	27	32.5	35	29.7	20	20.6	71	33.8	32
6,001 - 10,000	20	24.1	10	8.5	15	15.5	44	21.0	6
10,001 - 15,000	10	12.0	3	2.5	0	0.	21	10.0	4
OVER 15,000	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	6	2.9	1
MISSING	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0
TOTALS	83		118		97		210		75

TABLE I c

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

BY COUNTY

HES		McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE		OKMULGEE		TULSA		WAGNER	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	8.5	10	10.3	13	6.2	6	8.0	11	8.2	26	6.0	4	6.9
	27.1	25	25.8	27	12.9	9	12.0	12	9.0	22	5.1	5	8.6
	23.7	27	27.8	28	13.3	17	22.7	27	20.1	46	10.6	9	15.5
	29.7	20	20.6	71	33.8	32	42.7	43	32.1	136	31.3	15	25.9
	8.5	15	15.5	44	21.0	6	8.0	15	11.2	101	23.2	19	32.8
	2.5	0	0.	21	10.0	4	5.3	19	14.2	71	16.3	5	8.6
	0.	0	0.	6	2.9	1	1.3	6	4.5	30	6.9	0	0.
	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	1	.7	3	.7	1	1.7
		97		210		75		134		435		58	

TABLE IIa

HOUSING STATUS
(Home ownership)
All Households Combined

	No.	%
FULLY OWNED	556	45.39
PARTIALLY OWNED	121	9.88
RENTED	487	39.76
OTHER	60	4.90
MISSING	1	0.08
TOTAL	1225	

TABLE IIb

HOUSING STATUS
(Home ownership)
URBAN vs RURAL

	URBAN		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
FULLY OWNED	270	36.39	286	59.21
PARTIALLY OWNED	58	7.82	63	13.04
RENTED	391	52.70	96	19.88
OTHER	22	2.96	38	7.87
MISSING	1	0.13	0	0.00
TOTALS	742		483	

TABLE IIc

HOUSING STATUS
(Home ownership)
BY COUNTY

	CREEK		HUGHES		McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
FULLY OWNED	54	65.1	82	69.5	37	38.1	100	47.6	44	58.7
PARTIALLY OWNED	4	4.8	13	11.0	9	9.3	4	1.9	9	12.0
RENTED	23	27.7	20	16.9	17	17.5	104	49.5	18	24.0
OTHER	2	2.4	3	2.5	34	35.1	2	1.0	4	5.3
MISSING	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.
TOTALS	83		118		97		210		75	

TABLE IIc

HOUSING STATUS
(Home ownership)
BY COUNTY

McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE		OKMULGEE		TULSA		WAGNER	
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
37	38.1	100	47.6	44	58.7	75	56.0	124	28.5	32	55.2
9	9.3	4	1.9	9	12.0	15	11.2	54	12.4	12	20.7
17	17.5	104	49.5	18	24.0	38	28.4	249	57.2	12	20.7
34	35.1	2	1.0	4	5.3	6	4.5	8	1.8	1	1.7
0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	1	1.7
97		210		75		134		435		58	

TABLE IIIa

FINANCING OF PRIVATELY OWNED HOMES

All Households Combined

	No.	%
CREEK NATION	117	17.26
HIP	2	0.29
FHA	44	6.49
OTHER FEDERAL	56	8.26
PRIVATE FUNDING	144	21.24
NONE OF THESE	315	46.46
MISSING	0	0.00
TOTAL	678	

TABLE IIIb

FINANCING OF PRIVATELY OWNED HOMES

URBAN vs RURAL

	URBAN		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
CREEK NATION	27	8.21	90	25.79
HIP	0	0.00	2	0.57
FHA	33	10.03	11	3.15
OTHER FEDERAL	44	13.37	12	3.44
PRIVATE FUNDING	100	30.40	44	12.61
NONE OF THESE	125	37.99	190	54.44
MISSING	0	0.00	0	0.00
TOTALS	329		349	

TABLE IIIc

FINANCING OF PRIVATELY OWNED HOMES

BY COUNTY

	CREEK		HUGHES		McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSK
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
CREEK NATION	18	31.0	44	46.3	2	4.3	4	3.8	17
HIP	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0
FHA	1	1.7	2	2.1	0	0.	2	1.9	5
OTHER FEDERAL	2	3.4	2	2.1	1	2.2	15	14.4	4
PRIVATE FUNDING	10	17.2	4	4.2	4	8.7	24	23.1	9
NONE OF THESE	27	46.6	43	45.3	39	84.8	59	56.7	18
MISSING	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0
TOTALS	58		95		46		104		53

TABLE IIIc

ING OF PRIVATELY OWNED HOMES

BY COUNTY

INTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE		OKMULGEE		TULSA		WAGNER	
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
2	4.3	4	3.8	17	32.1	21	23.3	6	3.4	2	4.4
0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	2	2.2	0	0.	0	0.
0	0.	2	1.9	5	9.4	3	3.3	29	16.3	0	0.
1	2.2	15	14.4	4	7.5	2	2.2	28	15.7	2	4.4
4	8.7	24	23.1	9	17.0	18	20.0	65	36.5	8	17.8
39	84.8	59	56.7	18	34.0	44	48.9	50	28.1	33	73.3
0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.
46		104		53		90		178		45	

TABLE IVa

LANDLORD OF RENTAL HOUSING

All Households Combined

	No.	%
PRIVATE	373	76.59
CREEK NATION	39	8.01
OTHER FEDERAL	42	8.62
NONE OF THESE	33	6.78
MISSING	0	0.00
TOTAL	487	

TABLE IVb

LANDLORD OF RENTAL HOUSING

URBAN vs RURAL

	URBAN		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
PRIVATE	305	78.01	68	70.83
CREEK NATION	28	7.16	11	11.46
OTHER FEDERAL	41	10.49	1	1.04
NONE OF THESE	17	4.35	16	16.67
MISSING	0	0.00	0	0.00
TOTALS	391		96	

TABLE IVc

LANDLORD OF RENTAL HOUSING

BY COUNTY

	CREEK		HUGHES		McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
PRIVATE	20	87.0	11	55.0	8	47.1	95	91.3	4	22.2
CREEK NATION	1	4.3	0	0.	9	52.9	2	1.9	11	61.1
OTHER FEDERAL	0	0.	1	5.0	0	0.	4	3.8	2	11.1
NONE OF THESE	2	8.7	8	40.0	0	0.	3	2.9	1	5.6
MISSING	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.
TOTALS	23		20		17		104		18	

TABLE IVc

LANDLORD OF RENTAL HOUSING

BY COUNTY

	McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE		OKMULGEE		TULSA		WAGNER	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0	8	47.1	95	91.3	4	22.2	15	39.5	204	81.9	12	100.0
	9	52.9	2	1.9	11	61.1	14	36.8	0	0.	0	0.
0	0	0.	4	3.8	2	11.1	0	0.	35	14.1	0	0.
0	0	0.	3	2.9	1	5.6	9	23.7	10	4.0	0	0.
	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.
	17		104		18		38		249		12	

TABLE Va

HOUSING ON RESTRICTED LAND

All Households Combined

	No.	%
ON RESTRICTED LAND	242	19.76
NOT ON RESTRICTED LA	983	80.24
MISSING	0	0.00
TOTAL	1225	

TABLE Vb

HOUSING ON RESTRICTED LAND

URBAN vs RURAL

	URBAN		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
ON RESTRICTED LAND	53	7.14	189	39.13
NOT ON RESTRICTED LA	689	92.86	294	60.87
MISSING	0	0.00	0	0.00
TOTALS	742		483	

TABLE Vc

HOUSING ON RESTRICTED LAND

BY COUNTY

	CREEK		HUGHES		McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
ON RESTRICTED LAND	24	28.9	36	30.5	56	57.7	20	9.5	32	42.7
NOT ON RESTRICTED LA	59	71.1	82	69.5	41	42.3	190	90.5	43	57.3
MISSING	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.
TOTALS	83		118		97		210		75	

TABLE Vc

HOUSING ON RESTRICTED LAND

BY COUNTY

S		McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE		OKMULGEE		TULSA		WAGNER	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	30.5	56	57.7	20	9.5	32	42.7	35	26.1	21	4.8	12	20.7
	69.5	41	42.3	190	90.5	43	57.3	99	73.9	414	95.2	46	79.3
	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.
		97		210		75		134		435		58	

TABLE VIa

NUMBER OF ROOMS IN DWELLINGS

All Households Combined

	No.	%
One	1	0.08
Two	19	1.55
Three	67	5.47
Four	186	15.18
Five	408	33.31
Six	355	28.98
More than six	189	15.43
MISSING	0	0.00
TOTAL	1225	

TABLE VI b

NUMBER OF ROOMS IN DWELLINGS

URBAN vs RURAL

	URBAN		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
One	1	0.13	0	0.00
Two	15	2.02	4	0.83
Three	41	5.53	26	5.38
Four	113	15.23	73	15.11
Five	238	32.08	170	35.20
Six	221	29.78	134	27.74
More than six	113	15.23	76	15.73
MISSING	0	0.00	0	0.00
TOTALS	742		483	

TABLE VIc

NUMBER OF ROOMS IN DWELLINGS

BY COUNTY

	CREEK		HUGHES		McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
One	0	0.	0	0.	1	1.0	0	0.	0	0.
Two	1	1.2	1	.8	2	2.1	0	0.	1	1.3
Three	4	4.8	3	2.5	11	11.3	5	2.4	4	5.3
Four	19	22.9	15	12.7	16	16.5	27	12.9	13	17.3
Five	28	33.7	34	28.8	34	35.1	69	32.9	27	36.0
Six	22	26.5	43	36.4	27	27.8	70	33.3	20	26.7
More than six	9	10.8	22	18.6	6	6.2	39	18.[illegible]	10	13.3
MISSING	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.
TOTALS	83		118		97		210		75	

TABLE VIc

NUMBER OF ROOMS IN DWELLINGS

BY COUNTY

ES	McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE		OKMULGEE		TULSA		WAGNER	
%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0.	1	1.0	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.
.8	2	2.1	0	0.	1	1.3	1	.7	13	3.0	0	0.
2.5	11	11.3	5	2.4	4	5.3	6	4.5	30	6.9	3	5.2
12.7	16	16.5	27	12.9	13	17.3	23	17.2	71	16.3	1	1.7
28.8	34	35.1	69	32.9	27	36.0	47	35.1	143	32.9	21	36.2
36.4	27	27.8	70	33.3	20	26.7	39	29.1	113	26.0	15	25.9
18.6	6	6.2	39	18.[illegible]	10	13.3	18	13.4	65	14.9	18	31.0
0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.
	97		210		75		134		435		58	

TABLE VIIa

TYPE OF HEATING USED IN THE HOME

All Households Combined

	No.	%
Natural Gas	938	76.57
Electric	32	2.61
Wood/Coal	40	3.27
LPG (Propane)	215	17.55
Other	0	0.00
MISSING	0	0.00
TOTAL	1225	

TABLE VIIb

TYPE OF HEATING USED IN THE HOME

URBAN vs RURAL

	URBAN		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
Natural Gas	711	95.82	227	47.00
Electric	20	2.70	12	2.48
Wood/Coal	1	0.13	39	8.07
LPG (Propane)	10	1.35	205	42.44
Other	0	0.00	0	0.00
MISSING	0	0.00	0	0.00
TOTALS	742		483	

TABLE VIIC

TYPE OF HEATING USED IN THE HOME

BY COUNTY

	CREEK		HUGHES		McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Natural Gas	48	57.8	75	63.6	36	37.1	186	88.6	47	62.7
Electric	2	2.4	1	.8	2	2.1	6	2.9	1	1.3
Wood/Coal	3	3.6	3	2.5	22	22.7	3	1.4	4	5.3
LPG (Propane)	30	36.1	39	33.1	37	38.1	15	7.1	23	30.7
Other	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.
MISSING	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.
TOTALS	83		118		97		210		75	

TABLE VIIC

TYPE OF HEATING USED IN THE HOME

BY COUNTY

GHES		McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE		OKMULGEE		TULSA		WAGNER	
.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
5	63.6	36	37.1	186	88.6	47	62.7	92	68.7	406	93.3	40	69.0
1	.8	2	2.1	6	2.9	1	1.3	3	2.2	14	3.2	2	3.4
3	2.5	22	22.7	3	1.4	4	5.3	5	3.7	0	0.	0	0.
9	33.1	37	38.1	15	7.1	23	30.7	34	25.4	15	3.4	16	27.6
0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.
0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.
8		97		210		75		134		435		58	

TABLE VIIIa

LOCATION OF BATHROOM FACILITIES

All Households Combined

	No.	%
INDOORS	1172	95.67
OUTDOORS	53	4.33
MISSING	0	0.00
TOTAL	1225	

TABLE VIIIb

LOCATION OF BATHROOM FACILITIES

URBAN vs RURAL

	URBAN		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
INDOORS	737	99.33	435	90.06
OUTDOORS	5	0.67	48	9.94
MISSING	0	0.00	0	0.00
TOTALS	742		483	

TABLE IXa

WATER SOURCE OF THE RESIDENCE

All Households Combined

	No.	%
WELL	187	15.27
RURAL WATER LINE	100	8.16
CITY WATER	925	75.51
POND	5	0.41
MISSING	8	0.65
TOTAL	1225	

TABLE IXb

WATER SOURCE OF THE RESIDENCE

URBAN vs RURAL

	URBAN		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
WELL	10	1.35	177	36.65
RURAL WATER LINE	3	0.40	97	20.08
CITY WATER	728	98.11	197	40.79
POND	0	0.00	5	1.04
MISSING	1	0.13	7	1.45
TOTALS	742		483	

TABLE IXc

WATER SOURCE OF THE RESIDENCE

BY COUNTY

	CREEK		HUGHES		McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
WELL	26	31.3	39	33.1	31	32.0	14	6.7	22	29.3
RURAL WATER LINE	24	28.9	0	0.	23	23.7	5	2.4	7	9.3
CITY WATER	33	39.8	72	61.0	43	44.3	190	90.5	42	56.0
POND	0	0.	1	.8	0	0.	0	0.	3	4.0
MISSING	0	0.	6	5.1	0	0.	1	.5	1	1.3
TOTALS	83		118		97		210		75	

TABLE IXc

WATER SOURCE OF THE RESIDENCE

BY COUNTY

GHES		McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE		OKMULGEE		TULSA		WAGNER	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
7	33.1	31	32.0	14	6.7	22	29.3	15	11.2	22	5.1	11	19.0
	0.	23	23.7	5	2.4	7	9.3	27	20.1	7	1.6	7	12.1
2	61.0	43	44.3	190	90.5	42	56.0	92	68.7	405	93.1	40	69.0
	.8	0	0.	0	0.	3	4.0	0	0.	1	.2	0	0.
	5.1	0	0.	1	.5	1	1.3	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.
		97		210		75		134		435		58	

TABLE Xa

WELL WATER PUMPED TO HOUSE?

All Households Combined

	No.	%
YES IT IS	143	76.47
NO IT IS NOT	37	19.79
MISSING	7	3.74
TOTAL	187	

TABLE Xb

WELL WATER PUMPED TO HOUSE?

URBAN vs RURAL

	URBAN		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES IT IS	8	80.00	135	76.27
NO IT IS NOT	1	10.00	36	20.34
MISSING	1	10.00	6	3.39
TOTALS	10		177	

TABLE Xc

WELL WATER PUMPED TO HOUSE?

BY COUNTY

	CREEK		HUGHES		McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
YES IT IS	19	73.1	32	82.1	18	58.1	10	71.4	16	72.7
NO IT IS NOT	7	26.9	6	15.4	11	35.5	4	28.6	5	22.7
MISSING	0	0.	1	2.6	2	6.5	0	0.	1	4.5
TOTALS	26		39		31		14		22	

TABLE Xc

WELL WATER PUMPED TO HOUSE?

BY COUNTY

McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE		OKMULGEE		TULSA		WAGNER	
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
18	58.1	10	71.4	16	72.7	12	80.0	20	90.9	10	90.9
11	35.5	4	28.6	5	22.7	1	6.7	1	4.5	1	9.1
2	6.5	0	0.	1	4.5	2	13.3	1	4.5	0	0.
31		14		22		15		22		11	

TABLE XIa

TIME IN RESIDENCE IN PRESENT HOME

All Households Combined

	No.	%
1 - 12 months	240	19.59
1 - 2 years	192	15.67
2 - 4 years	243	19.84
4 -10 years	223	18.20
Over ten years	327	26.69
MISSING	0	0.00
TOTAL	1225	

TABLE XIb

TIME IN RESIDENCE IN PRESENT HOME

URBAN vs RURAL

	URBAN		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
1 - 12 months	179	24.12	61	12.63
1 - 2 years	143	19.27	49	10.14
2 - 4 years	148	19.95	95	19.67
4 -10 years	143	19.27	80	16.56
Over ten years	129	17.39	198	40.99
MISSING	0	0.00	0	0.00
TOTALS	742		483	

TABLE XIc

TIME IN RESIDENCE IN PRESENT HOME

BY COUNTY

	CREEK		HUGHES		McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1 - 12 months	15	18.1	9	7.6	10	10.3	56	26.7	9	12
1 - 2 years	8	9.6	16	13.6	10	10.3	29	13.8	12	16
2 - 4 years	15	18.1	27	22.9	18	18.6	31	14.8	16	21
4 -10 years	17	20.5	21	17.8	18	18.6	43	20.5	15	20
Over ten years	28	33.7	45	38.1	41	42.3	51	24.3	23	30
MISSING	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.
TOTALS	83		118		97		210		75	

TABLE XIc

TIME IN RESIDENCE IN PRESENT HOME

BY COUNTY

GHES		McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE		OKMULGEE		TULSA		WAGNER	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	7.6	10	10.3	56	26.7	9	12.0	27	20.1	109	25.1	3	5.2
	13.6	10	10.3	29	13.8	12	16.0	15	11.2	93	21.4	6	10.3
	22.9	18	18.6	31	14.8	16	21.3	29	21.6	94	21.6	7	12.1
	17.8	18	18.6	43	20.5	15	20.0	19	14.2	76	17.5	12	20.7
	38.1	41	42.3	51	24.3	23	30.7	44	32.8	63	14.5	30	51.7
	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.
		97		210		75		134		435		58	

TABLE XIIa

NON-REGULAR PERSONS CURRENTLY LIVING AT YOUR HOME?

All Households Combined

	No.	%
YES THERE ARE	100	8.16
NO THERE ARE NOT	1125	91.84
MISSING	0	0.00
TOTAL	1225	

TABLE XIIb

NON-REGULAR PERSONS CURRENTLY LIVING AT YOUR HOME?

URBAN vs RURAL

	URBAN		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
YES THERE ARE	64	8.63	36	7.45
NO THERE ARE NOT	678	91.37	447	92.55
MISSING	0	0.00	0	0.00
TOTALS	742		483	

TABLE XIIc

NON-REGULAR PERSONS CURRENTLY LIVING AT YOUR H

BY COUNTY

	CREEK		HUGHES		McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKE	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	
YES THERE ARE	12	14.5	9	7.6	14	14.4	16	7.6	7	
NO THERE ARE NOT	71	85.5	109	92.4	83	85.6	194	92.4	68	9
MISSING	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	
TOTALS	83		118		97		210		75	

TABLE XIIc

PERSONS CURRENTLY LIVING AT YOUR HOME?

BY COUNTY

McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE		OKMULGEE		TULSA		WAGNER	
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
14	14.4	16	7.6	7	9.3	12	9.0	26	6.0	3	5.2
83	85.6	194	92.4	68	90.7	122	91.0	409	94.0	55	94.8
0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.
97		210		75		134		435		58	

TABLE XIIIa

NUMBER OF NON-REGULAR HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS LIVING IN

All Households Combined

	No.	%
ONE	41	41.00
TWO	27	27.00
THREE	6	6.00
FOUR	11	11.00
FIVE OR MORE	6	6.00
MISSING	9	9.00
TOTAL	100	

TABLE XIIIb

NUMBER OF NON-REGULAR HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS LIVING IN URBAN vs RURAL

	URBAN		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
ONE	29	45.31	12	33.33
TWO	19	29.69	8	22.22
THREE	3	4.69	3	8.33
FOUR	6	9.37	5	13.89
FIVE OR MORE	3	4.69	3	8.33
MISSING	4	6.25	5	13.89
TOTALS	64		36	

TABLE XIIIc

NUMBER OF NON-REGULAR HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS LIVING IN

BY COUNTY

	CREEK		HUGHES		McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE		OKMULGEE		TULSA		WAGNER	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
ONE	2	16.7	2	22.2	4	28.6	11	68.7	2	28.6	5	41.7	13	50.0	1	33.3
TWO	2	16.7	2	22.2	6	42.9	1	6.2	3	42.9	5	41.7	7	26.9	1	33.3
THREE	2	16.7	0	0.	0	0.	2	12.5	1	14.3	0	0.	1	3.8	0	0.
FOUR	4	33.3	1	11.1	1	7.1	1	6.2	0	0.	1	8.3	2	7.7	1	33.3
FIVE OR MORE	1	8.3	1	11.1	1	7.1	1	6.2	0	0.	0	0.	2	7.7	0	0.
MISSING	1	8.3	3	33.3	2	14.3	0	0.	1	14.3	1	8.3	1	3.8	0	0.
TOTALS	12		9		14		16		7		12		26		3	

TABLE XIVa

FREQUENCY OF USE OF TRIBAL LANGUAGE IN THE FAMILY

All Households Combined

	No.	%
Always	217	17.71
Frequently	126	10.29
Occasionally	182	14.86
Seldom	182	14.86
Never	517	42.20
MISSING	1	0.08
TOTAL	1225	

TABLE XIVb

FREQUENCY OF USE OF TRIBAL LANGUAGE IN THE FAMILY

URBAN vs RURAL

	URBAN		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
Always	88	11.86	129	26.71
Frequently	75	10.11	51	10.56
Occasionally	117	15.77	65	13.46
Seldom	137	18.46	45	9.32
Never	324	43.67	193	39.96
MISSING	1	0.13	0	0.00
TOTALS	742		483	

TABLE XIVc

FREQUENCY OF USE OF TRIBAL LANGUAGE IN THE FAMILY

BY COUNTY

	CREEK		HUGHES		McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE		OKMULGEE		TULSA		WAGNER	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Always	11	13.3	57	48.3	41	42.3	32	15.2	15	20.0	32	23.9	19	4.4	8	13.8
Frequently	5	6.0	19	16.1	6	6.2	18	8.6	15	20.0	15	11.2	43	9.9	3	5.2
Occasionally	20	24.1	21	17.8	8	8.2	22	10.5	17	22.7	24	17.9	63	14.5	5	8.6
Seldom	12	14.5	10	8.5	9	9.3	32	15.2	13	17.3	16	11.9	82	18.9	4	6.9
Never	35	42.2	11	9.3	33	34.0	106	50.5	15	20.0	47	35.1	227	52.2	38	65.5
MISSING	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	1	.2	0	0.
TOTALS	83		118		97		210		75		134		435		58	

TABLE XVa

NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

All Households Combined

	No.	%
NONE	318	25.96
ONE	330	26.94
TWO	486	39.67
THREE	66	5.39
FOUR	17	1.39
FIVE	5	0.41
MORE THAN FIVE	2	0.16
MISSING	1	0.08
TOTAL	1225	

TABLE XVb

NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

URBAN vs RURAL

	URBAN		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
NONE	229	30.86	89	18.43
ONE	205	27.63	125	25.88
TWO	265	35.71	221	45.76
THREE	30	4.04	36	7.45
FOUR	7	0.94	10	2.07
FIVE	4	0.54	1	0.21
MORE THAN FIVE	1	0.13	1	0.21
MISSING	1	0.13	0	0.00
TOTALS	742		483	

TABLE XVc

NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

BY COUNTY

	CREEK		HUGHES		McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE		OKMULGEE		TULSA		WAGNER	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
NONE	32	38.6	11	9.3	5	5.2	64	30.5	12	16.0	33	24.6	159	36.6	1	1.7
ONE	17	20.5	41	34.7	28	28.9	63	30.0	21	28.0	28	20.9	109	25.1	20	34.5
TWO	23	27.7	55	46.6	51	52.6	72	34.3	32	42.7	65	48.5	143	32.9	34	58.6
THREE	8	9.6	8	6.8	9	9.3	10	4.8	6	8.0	6	4.5	16	3.7	3	5.2
FOUR	2	2.4	2	1.7	4	4.1	1	.5	2	2.7	2	1.5	4	.9	0	0.
FIVE	1	1.2	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	2	2.7	0	0.	2	.5	0	0.
MORE THAN FIVE	0	0.	1	.8	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	1	.2	0	0.
MISSING	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	1	.2	0	0.
TOTALS	83		118		97		210		75		134		435		58	

TABLE XVIa

HOW OFTEN DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD USE
INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES?
All Households Combined

	No.	%
Always	390	31.84
Frequently	178	14.53
Occasionally	266	21.71
Seldom	138	11.27
Never	252	20.57
MISSING	1	0.08
TOTAL	1225	

TABLE XVIb

HOW OFTEN DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD USE
INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES?
URBAN vs RURAL

	URBAN		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
Always	179	24.12	211	43.69
Frequently	114	15.36	64	13.25
Occasionally	170	22.91	96	19.88
Seldom	96	12.94	42	8.70
Never	182	24.53	70	14.49
MISSING	1	0.13	0	0.00
TOTALS	742		483	

TABLE XVIc

HOW OFTEN DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD USE
INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES?
BY COUNTY

	CREEK		HUGHES		McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE		OKMULGEE		TULSA		WAGNER	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Always	33	39.8	61	51.7	52	53.6	41	19.5	32	42.7	36	26.9	106	24.4	24	41.4
Frequently	16	19.3	17	14.4	6	6.2	38	18.1	16	21.3	13	9.7	66	15.2	6	10.3
Occasionally	19	22.9	20	16.9	15	15.5	49	23.3	17	22.7	46	34.3	92	21.1	5	8.6
Seldom	5	6.0	10	8.5	10	10.3	29	13.8	2	2.7	17	12.7	59	13.6	4	6.9
Never	10	12.0	10	8.5	14	14.4	53	25.2	8	10.7	22	16.4	111	25.5	19	32.8
MISSING	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	1	.2	0	0.
TOTALS	83		118		97		210		75		134		435		58	

TABLE XVIIa

THIS HOUSEHOLD HAS USED INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES
WITHIN THE LAST:
All Households Combined

	No.	%
One Year	730	59.59
Three Years	109	8.90
Five Years	48	3.92
Ten Years	63	5.14
Does Not Apply	274	22.37
MISSING	1	0.08
TOTAL	1225	

TABLE XVIIb

THIS HOUSEHOLD HAS USED INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES
WITHIN THE LAST:
URBAN vs RURAL

	URBAN		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
One Year	422	56.87	308	63.77
Three Years	68	9.16	41	8.49
Five Years	20	2.70	28	5.80
Ten Years	41	5.53	22	4.55
Does Not Apply	190	25.61	84	17.39
MISSING	1	0.13	0	0.00
TOTALS	742		483	

TABLE XVIIc

THIS HOUSEHOLD HAS USED INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES
WITHIN THE LAST:
BY COUNTY

	CREEK		HUGHES		McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE		OKMULGEE		TULSA		WAGNER	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
One Year	62	74.7	76	64.4	64	66.0	117	55.7	51	68.0	90	67.2	230	52.9	33	56.9
Three Years	7	8.4	11	9.3	8	8.2	23	11.0	6	8.0	9	6.7	42	9.7	2	3.4
Five Years	1	1.2	12	10.2	6	6.2	5	2.4	1	1.3	2	1.5	19	4.4	1	1.7
Ten Years	2	2.4	9	7.6	2	2.1	6	2.9	5	6.7	8	6.0	29	6.7	2	3.4
Does Not Apply	11	13.3	10	8.5	17	17.5	59	28.1	12	16.0	25	18.7	114	26.2	20	34.5
MISSING	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	1	.2	0	0.
TOTALS	83		118		97		210		75		134		435		58	

TABLE XVIIIa

HOW OFTEN DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD USE
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS' SERVICES?
All Households Combined

	No.	%
Always	110	8.98
Frequently	107	8.73
Occasionally	231	18.86
Seldom	271	22.12
Never	505	41.22
MISSING	1	0.08
TOTAL	1225	

TABLE XVIIIb

HOW OFTEN DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD USE
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS' SERVICES?
URBAN vs RURAL

	URBAN		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
Always	47	6.33	63	13.04
Frequently	59	7.95	48	9.94
Occasionally	156	21.02	75	15.53
Seldom	173	23.32	98	20.29
Never	306	41.24	199	41.20
MISSING	1	0.13	0	0.00
TOTALS	742		483	

TABLE XVIIIc

HOW OFTEN DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD USE
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS' SERVICES?
BY COUNTY

	CREEK		HUGHES		McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE		OKMULGEE		TULSA		WAGNER	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Always	14	16.9	14	11.9	23	23.7	13	6.2	4	5.3	16	11.9	20	4.6	3	5.2
Frequently	14	16.9	10	8.5	3	3.1	12	5.7	9	12.0	10	7.5	42	9.7	6	10.3
Occasionally	23	27.7	22	18.6	9	9.3	46	21.9	13	17.3	25	18.7	76	17.5	14	24.1
Seldom	10	12.0	21	17.8	28	28.9	58	27.6	15	20.0	24	17.9	99	22.8	14	24.1
Never	22	26.5	51	43.2	34	35.1	81	38.6	34	45.3	59	44.0	197	45.3	21	36.2
MISSING	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	1	.2	0	0.
TOTALS	83		118		97		210		75		134		435		58	

TABLE XIXa

THIS HOUSEHOLD HAS USED BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS' SERVICES WITHIN THE LAST:
All Households Combined

	No.	%
One Year	327	26.69
Three Years	169	13.80
Five Years	123	10.04
Ten Years	65	5.31
Does Not Apply	537	43.84
MISSING	4	0.33
TOTAL	1225	

TABLE XIXb

THIS HOUSEHOLD HAS USED BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS' SERVICES WITHIN THE LAST: URBAN vs RURAL

	URBAN		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
One Year	183	24.66	144	29.81
Three Years	106	14.29	63	13.04
Five Years	86	11.59	37	7.66
Ten Years	43	5.80	22	4.55
Does Not Apply	320	43.13	217	44.93
MISSING	4	0.54	0	0.00
TOTALS	742		483	

TABLE XIXc

THIS HOUSEHOLD HAS USED BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS' SERVICES WITHIN THE LAST:
BY COUNTY

	CREEK		HUGHES		McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE		OKMULGEE		TULSA		WAGNER	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
One Year	37	44.6	28	23.7	37	38.1	70	33.3	25	33.3	47	35.1	69	15.9	9	15.5
Three Years	14	16.9	12	10.2	8	8.2	26	12.4	8	10.7	10	7.5	75	17.2	14	24.1
Five Years	6	7.2	17	14.4	7	7.2	19	9.0	5	6.7	11	8.2	55	12.6	3	5.2
Ten Years	3	3.6	7	5.9	3	3.1	11	5.2	1	1.3	6	4.5	28	6.4	6	10.3
Does Not Apply	23	27.7	54	45.8	42	43.3	84	40.0	36	48.0	60	44.8	204	46.9	26	44.8
MISSING	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	4	.9	0	0.
TOTALS	83		118		97		210		75		134		435		58	

TABLE XXa

WHAT ORGANIZATION DO RESPONDENTS TURN TO
IN TIME OF EMERGENCY AT HOME?
All Households Combined

	No.	%
BIA	232	18.94
Creek Tribe	148	12.08
Other Federal	120	9.80
Other	723	59.02
MISSING	2	0.16
TOTAL	1225	

TABLE XXb

WHAT ORGANIZATION DO RESPONDENTS TURN TO
IN TIME OF EMERGENCY AT HOME?
URBAN vs RURAL

	URBAN		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
BIA	130	17.52	102	21.12
Creek Tribe	89	11.99	59	12.22
Other Federal	68	9.16	52	10.77
Other	454	61.19	269	55.69
MISSING	1	0.13	1	0.21
TOTALS	742		483	

TABLE XXc

WHAT ORGANIZATION DO RESPONDENTS TURN TO
IN TIME OF EMERGENCY AT HOME?
BY COUNTY

	CREEK		HUGHES		McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE		OKMULGEE		TULSA		WAGNER	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
BIA	14	16.9	17	14.4	40	41.2	39	18.6	16	21.3	35	26.1	60	13.8	8	13.8
Creek Tribe	19	22.9	18	15.3	3	3.1	64	30.5	5	6.7	16	11.9	21	4.8	2	3.4
Other Federal	4	4.8	34	28.8	15	15.5	9	4.3	11	14.7	12	9.0	34	7.8	1	1.7
Other	46	55.4	49	41.5	38	39.2	98	46.7	43	57.3	70	52.2	320	73.6	47	81.0
MISSING	0	0.	0	0.	1	1.0	0	0.	0	0.	1	.7	0	0.	0	0.
TOTAL	83		118		97		210		75		134		435		58	

TABLE XXIa

WHAT ORGANIZATION DO RESPONDENTS TURN TO IN TIME OF EMERGENCY AWAY FROM HOME?
All Households Combined

	No.	%
BIA	207	16.90
Creek Tribe	128	10.45
Other Federal	104	8.49
Other	785	64.08
MISSING	1	0.08
TOTAL	1225	

TABLE XXIb

WHAT ORGANIZATION DO RESPONDENTS TURN TO
IN TIME OF EMERGENCY AWAY FROM HOME?
URBAN vs RURAL

	URBAN		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
BIA	114	15.36	93	19.25
Creek Tribe	76	10.24	52	10.77
Other Federal	54	7.28	50	10.35
Other	497	66.98	288	59.63
MISSING	1	0.13	0	0.00
TOTALS	742		483	

TABLE XXIc

WHAT ORGANIZATION DO RESPONDENTS TURN TO
IN TIME OF EMERGENCY AWAY FROM HOME?
BY COUNTY

	CREEK		HUGHES		McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE		OKMULGEE		TULSA		WAGNER	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
BIA	14	16.9	14	11.9	40	41.2	36	17.1	13	17.3	29	21.6	53	12.2	7	12.1
Creek Tribe	13	15.7	16	13.6	3	3.1	61	29.0	2	2.7	15	11.2	17	3.9	1	1.7
Other Federal	5	6.0	33	28.0	14	14.4	11	5.2	12	16.0	10	7.5	18	4.1	1	1.7
Other	51	61.4	55	46.6	40	41.2	102	48.6	48	64.0	79	59.0	347	79.8	49	84.5
MISSING	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	1	.7	0	0.	0	0.
TOTALS	83		118		97		210		75		134		435		58	

TABLE XXIIa

WHAT ONE PERSON DO RESPONDENTS TURN TO
IN TIME OF EMERGENCY AT HOME?
All Households Combined

	No.	%
Relative	926	75.59
Minister	65	5.31
Tribal Elder	8	0.65
Friend	131	10.69
Other	95	7.76
MISSING	0	0.00
TOTAL	1225	

TABLE XXIIb

WHAT ONE PERSON DO RESPONDENTS TURN TO
IN TIME OF EMERGENCY AT HOME?
URBAN vs RURAL

	URBAN		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
Relative	549	73.99	377	78.05
Minister	38	5.12	27	5.59
Tribal Elder	8	1.08	0	0.00
Friend	102	13.75	29	6.00
Other	45	6.06	50	10.35
MISSING	0	0.00	0	0.00
TOTALS	742		483	

TABLE XXIIc

WHAT ONE PERSON DO RESPONDENTS TURN TO
IN TIME OF EMERGENCY AT HOME?
BY COUNTY

	CREEK		HUGHES		McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE		OKMULGEE		TULSA		WAGNER	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Relative	56	67.5	91	77.1	74	76.3	166	79.0	51	68.0	111	82.8	312	71.7	52	89.7
Minister	12	14.5	5	4.2	5	5.2	14	6.7	5	6.7	3	2.2	19	4.4	1	1.7
Tribal Elder	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	1	.5	0	0.	1	.7	6	1.4	0	0.
Friend	5	6.0	5	4.2	8	8.2	15	7.1	10	13.3	9	6.7	79	18.2	0	0.
Other	10	12.0	17	14.4	10	10.3	14	6.7	9	12.0	10	7.5	19	4.4	5	8.6
MISSING	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.
TOTALS	83		118		97		210		75		134		435		58	

TABLE XXIIIa

WHAT IS THE RACE OF THE FRIEND RESPONDENTS TURN TO IN TIME OF EMERGENCY?
All Households Combined

	No.	%
Indian	684	55.84
Non-Indian	142	11.59
Does Not Apply	397	32.41
MISSING	2	0.16
TOTAL	1225	

TABLE XXIIIb

WHAT IS THE RACE OF THE FRIEND RESPONDENTS
TURN TO IN TIME OF EMERGENCY?
URBAN vs RURAL

	URBAN		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
Indian	381	51.35	303	62.73
Non-Indian	94	12.67	48	9.94
Does Not Apply	267	35.98	130	26.92
MISSING	0	0.00	2	0.41
TOTALS	742		483	

TABLE XXIIIc

WHAT IS THE RACE OF THE FRIEND RESPONDENTS TURN TO IN TIME OF EMERGENCY?
BY COUNTY

	CREEK		HUGHES		McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE		OKMULGEE		TULSA		WAGNER	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Indian	61	73.5	88	74.6	69	71.1	20	9.5	60	80.0	85	63.4	290	66.7	1	1.7
Non-Indian	14	16.9	8	6.8	16	16.5	13	6.2	11	14.7	16	11.9	59	13.6	2	3.4
Does Not Apply	8	9.6	22	18.6	10	10.3	177	84.3	4	5.3	33	24.6	86	19.8	55	94.8
MISSING	0	0.	0	0.	2	2.1	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.
TOTALS	83		118		97		210		75		134		435		58	

TABLE XXIVa

WHAT ONE PERSON DO RESPONDENTS TURN TO
IN TIME OF EMERGENCY AWAY FROM HOME?
All Households Combined

	No.	%
Relative	889	72.57
Minister	49	4.00
Tribal Leader	9	0.73
Friend	154	12.57
Other	124	10.12
MISSING	0	0.00
TOTAL	1225	

TABLE XXIVb

WHAT ONE PERSON DO RESPONDENTS TURN TO IN TIME OF EMERGENCY AWAY FROM HOME? URBAN vs RURAL

	URBAN		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
Relative	523	70.49	366	75.78
Minister	30	4.04	19	3.93
Tribal Leader	7	0.94	2	0.41
Friend	117	15.77	37	7.66
Other	65	8.76	59	12.22
MISSING	0	0.00	0	0.00
TOTALS	742		483	

TABLE XXIVc

WHAT ONE PERSON DO RESPONDENTS TURN TO
IN TIME OF EMERGENCY AWAY FROM HOME?
BY COUNTY

	CREEK		HUGHES		McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE		OKMULGEE		TULSA		WAGNER	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Relative	57	68.7	85	72.0	80	82.5	163	77.6	47	62.7	99	73.9	295	67.8	51	87.9
Minister	4	4.8	7	5.9	1	1.0	8	3.8	4	5.3	2	1.5	21	4.8	1	1.7
Tribal Leader	1	1.2	0	0.	0	0.	2	1.0	0	0.	1	.7	5	1.1	0	0.
Friend	12	14.5	4	3.4	7	7.2	20	9.5	14	18.7	12	9.0	85	19.5	0	0.
Other	9	10.8	22	18.6	9	9.3	17	8.1	10	13.3	20	14.9	29	6.7	6	10.3
MISSING	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.
TOTALS	83		118		97		210		75		134		435		58	

TABLE XXVa

WHAT IS THE RACE OF THE FRIEND RESPONDENTS TURN TO IN TIME OF EMERGENCY AWAY FROM HOME?
All Households Combined

	No.	%
Indian	674	55.02
Non-Indian	120	9.80
Does Not Apply	430	35.10
MISSING	1	0.08
TOTAL	1225	

TABLE XXVb

WHAT IS THE RACE OF THE FRIEND RESPONDENTS TURN TO IN TIME OF EMERGENCY AWAY FROM HOME?
URBAN vs RURAL

	URBAN		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
Indian	376	50.67	298	61.70
Non-Indian	73	9.84	47	9.73
Does Not Apply	293	39.49	137	28.36
MISSING	0	0.00	1	0.21
TOTALS	742		483	

TABLE XXVc

WHAT IS THE RACE OF THE FRIEND RESPONDENTS TURN TO
IN TIME OF EMERGENCY AWAY FROM HOME?
BY COUNTY

	CREEK		HUGHES		McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE		OKMULGEE		TULSA		WAGNER	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Indian	60	72.3	83	70.3	71	73.2	23	11.0	59	78.7	80	59.7	288	66.2	1	1.7
Non-Indian	11	13.3	6	5.1	17	17.5	10	4.8	10	13.3	14	10.4	47	10.8	1	1.7
Does Not Apply	12	14.5	29	24.6	8	8.2	177	84.3	6	8.0	40	29.9	100	23.0	56	96.6
MISSING	0	0.	0	0.	1	1.0	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.
TOTALS	83		118		97		210		75		134		435		58	

TABLE XXVIa

FAMILY MEMBERS LIVING IN THE HOUSEHOLD

All Respondents Combined

	No.	%
Father	898	20.93
Mother	1101	25.66
Son	1099	25.62
Daughter	975	22.73
Son-in-law	11	0.26
Daughter-in-law	7	0.16
Stepfather	7	0.16
Stepmother	2	0.05
Uncle	4	0.09
Aunt	3	0.07
Grandmother	6	0.14
Grandfather	3	0.07
Nephew	16	0.37
Niece	13	0.30
Mother-in-law	2	0.05
Father-in-law	0	0.00
Other	143	3.33
MISSING	0	0.00
TOTAL	4290	

TABLE XXVIb

FAMILY MEMBERS LIVING IN THE HOUSEHOLD

URBAN vs RURAL

	URBAN		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
Father	534	21.25	364	20.48
Mother	664	26.42	437	24.59
Son	647	25.75	452	25.44
Daughter	565	22.48	410	23.07
Son-in-law	1	0.04	10	0.56
Daughter-in-law	1	0.04	6	0.34
Stepfather	6	0.24	1	0.06
Stepmother	2	0.08	0	0.00
Uncle	3	0.12	1	0.06
Aunt	2	0.08	1	0.06
Grandmother	4	0.16	2	0.11
Grandfather	2	0.08	1	0.06
Nephew	12	0.48	4	0.23
Niece	10	0.40	3	0.17
Mother-in-law	0	0.00	2	0.11
Father-in-law	0	0.00	0	0.00
Other	60	2.39	83	4.67
MISSING	0	0.00	0	0.00
TOTALS	2513		1777	

TABLE XXVIc

FAMILY MEMBERS LIVING IN THE HOUSEHOLD

BY COUNTY

	CREEK		HUGHES		McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE		OKMULGEE		TULSA		WAGNER	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	57	19.1	87	19.8	70	20.4	153	24.1	58	18.8	111	21.8	307	20.3	43	23.2
	75	25.2	105	23.9	85	24.8	189	29.8	63	20.5	117	23.0	396	26.2	56	30.3
	73	24.5	102	23.2	94	27.4	148	23.3	97	31.5	138	27.1	382	25.3	47	25.4
	67	22.5	105	23.9	69	20.1	123	19.4	68	22.1	115	22.6	382	25.3	31	16.8
w	2	.7	1	.2	1	.3	0	0.	5	1.6	1	.2	1	.1	0	0.
in-law	2	.7	0	0.	1	.3	0	0.	3	1.0	0	0.	1	.1	0	0.
r	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	3	.5	0	0.	0	0.	4	.3	0	0.
r	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	2	.1	0	0.
	1	.3	0	0.	0	0.	1	.2	0	0.	1	.2	0	0.	1	.5
	0	0.	1	.2	0	0.	1	.2	0	0.	0	0.	1	.1	0	0.
er	0	0.	1	.2	0	0.	1	.2	1	.3	1	.2	2	.1	0	0.
er	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	2	.6	0	0.	1	.1	0	0.
	2	.7	2	.5	2	.6	1	.2	0	0.	4	.8	5	.3	0	0.
	2	.7	2	.5	3	.9	1	.2	1	.3	0	0.	4	.3	0	0.
-law	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	1	.2	1	.1	0	0.
-law	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.
	17	5.7	33	7.5	18	5.2	14	2.2	10	3.2	20	3.9	22	1.5	7	3.8
	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.	0	0.
TALS	298		439		343		635		308		509		1511		185	

TABLE XXVIIa

AGES OF THE STUDY POPULATION

All Respondents Combined

	No.	%
0- 5 Years.....	523	12.17
6-12 Years.....	718	16.70
13-18 Years.....	696	16.19
19-25 Years.....	485	11.28
26-35 Years.....	521	12.12
36-50 Years.....	600	13.96
51-65 Years.....	489	11.37
Over 65 Years.....	267	6.21
TOTAL	4299	

TABLE XXVIIb

AGES OF THE STUDY POPULATION

URBAN vs RURAL

	URBAN		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
0- 5 Years.....	356	14.12	167	9.40
6-12 Years.....	418	16.57	300	16.88
13-18 Years.....	375	14.87	321	18.06
19-25 Years.....	317	12.57	168	9.45
26-35 Years.....	360	14.27	161	9.06
36-50 Years.....	339	13.44	261	14.69
51-65 Years.....	227	9.00	262	14.74
Over 65 Years.....	130	5.15	137	7.71
TOTALS	2522		1777	

TABLE XXVIIc

AGES OF THE STUDY POPULATION

BY COUNTY

	CREEK		HUGHES		McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE		OKMULGEE		TULSA		WAGNER	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0- 5 Years.....	40	13.4	36	8.2	31	9.0	84	13.2	32	10.4	50	9.9	224	14.7	17	9.2
6-12 Years.....	48	16.1	80	18.2	57	16.6	82	12.9	52	16.9	84	16.6	265	17.4	36	19.5
13-18 Years.....	43	14.4	80	18.2	59	17.2	81	12.7	69	22.4	102	20.1	235	15.5	18	9.7
19-25 Years.....	36	12.1	35	8.0	30	8.7	86	13.5	28	9.1	46	9.1	203	13.3	15	8.1
26-35 Years.....	32	10.7	26	5.9	24	7.0	81	12.7	31	10.1	60	11.8	232	15.3	24	13.0
36-50 Years.....	38	12.8	66	15.0	53	15.5	78	12.3	41	13.3	83	16.4	217	14.3	17	9.2
51-65 Years.....	39	13.1	89	20.3	51	14.9	85	13.4	43	14.0	45	8.9	102	6.7	32	17.3
Over 65 Years.....	22	7.4	27	6.2	38	11.1	59	9.3	12	3.9	37	7.3	43	2.8	26	14.1
TOTALS	298		439		343		636		308		507		1521		185	

TABLE XXVIIIa

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE STUDY POPULATION

All Respondents Combined

	No.	%
K- 6 Grade	993	23.12
7- 9 Grade	783	18.23
10th Grade	307	7.15
11th Grade	341	7.94
12th Grade	834	19.42
13 Years	135	3.14
14 Years (associate)	185	4.31
15 Years	46	1.07
16 Years (B.S. or B.A.	56	1.30
18 Years (M.S. or M.A	15	0.35
Over 18 Years	12	0.28
Does Not Apply.....	588	13.69
TOTAL	4295	

TABLE XXVIIIb

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE STUDY POPULATION

URBAN vs RURAL

	URBAN		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
K- 6 Grade	538	21.36	455	25.62
7- 9 Grade	399	15.84	384	21.62
10th Grade	169	6.71	138	7.77
11th Grade	198	7.86	143	8.05
12th Grade	500	19.85	334	18.81
13 Years	97	3.85	38	2.14
14 Years (associate)	137	5.44	48	2.70
15 Years	39	1.55	7	0.39
16 Years (B.S. or B.	41	1.63	15	0.84
18 Years (M.S. or M.	10	0.40	5	0.28
Over 18 Years	10	0.40	2	0.11
Does Not Apply.....	381	15.13	207	11.66
TOTALS	2519		1776	

TABLE XXVIIIc

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE STUDY POPULATION

BY COUNTY

	CREEK		HUGHES		McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE		OKMULGEE		TULSA		WAGNER	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
K- 6 Grade	65	21.8	127	29.1	95	27.7	140	22.0	76	24.7	118	23.2	301	19.8	53	28.6
7- 9 Grade	51	17.1	101	23.1	78	22.7	114	17.9	73	23.7	107	21.0	219	14.4	33	17.8
10th Grade	25	8.4	20	4.6	29	8.5	49	7.7	21	6.8	33	6.5	109	7.2	16	8.6
11th Grade	28	9.4	35	8.0	30	8.7	48	7.5	29	9.4	32	6.3	116	7.6	19	10.3
12th Grade	60	20.1	71	16.2	72	21.0	105	16.5	50	16.2	107	21.0	324	21.4	28	15.1
13 Years	7	2.3	10	2.3	1	.3	26	4.1	12	3.9	22	4.3	49	3.2	8	4.3
14 Years (associate)	11	3.7	9	2.1	1	.3	47	7.4	9	2.9	19	3.7	79	5.2	7	3.8
15 Years	2	.7	2	.5	1	.3	10	1.6	1	.3	2	.4	27	1.8	1	.5
16 Years (B.S. or B.	3	1.0	3	.7	1	.3	4	.6	2	.6	6	1.2	34	2.2	3	1.6
18 Years (M.S. or M.	2	.7	1	.2	0	.0	1	.2	1	.3	0	.0	8	.5	2	1.1
Over 18 Years	0	.0	1	.2	1	.3	1	.2	0	.0	2	.4	7	.5	0	.0
Does Not Apply.....	44	14.8	57	13.0	34	9.9	91	14.3	34	11.0	61	12.0	244	16.1	15	8.1
TOTALS	298		437		343		636		308		509		1517		185	

TABLE XXIXa

HIGHEST DEGREE EARNED BY THE STUDY POPULATION

All Respondents Combined

	No.	%
Certificate	881	20.51
Associate	76	1.77
Bachelors	58	1.35
Masters	13	0.30
Doctorate	4	0.09
Post-Doctorate	2	0.05
Does Not Apply	3262	75.93
TOTAL	4296	

TABLE XXIXb

HIGHEST DEGREE EARNED BY THE STUDY POPULATION

URBAN vs RURAL

	URBAN		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
Certificate	562	22.27	319	18.00
Associate	58	2.30	18	1.02
Bachelors	47	1.86	11	0.62
Masters	9	0.36	4	0.23
Doctorate	3	0.12	1	0.06
Post-Doctorate	1	0.04	1	0.06
Does Not Apply	1844	73.06	1418	80.02
TOTALS	2524		1772	

TABLE XXIXc

HIGHEST DEGREE EARNED BY THE STUDY POPULATION

BY COUNTY

	CREEK		HUGHES		McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE		OKMULGEE		TULSA		WAGNER	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Certificate	77	25.9	72	16.5	30	8.7	64	10.1	47	15.4	115	22.6	421	27.7	43	23.2
Associate	0	.0	6	1.4	4	1.2	15	2.4	8	2.6	5	1.0	37	2.4	1	.5
Bachelors	2	.7	4	.9	1	.3	4	.6	1	.3	6	1.2	39	2.6	1	.5
Masters	0	.0	1	.2	0	.0	1	.2	1	.3	2	.4	6	.4	2	1.1
Doctorate	0	.0	1	.2	1	.3	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	.1	0	.0
Post-Doctorate	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	.3	0	.0	1	.1	0	.0
Does Not Apply	218	73.4	353	80.8	307	89.5	552	86.8	248	81.0	380	74.8	1016	66.8	138	74.6
TOTALS	297		437		343		636		306		508		1522		185	

TABLE XXXa

CURRENT EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF THE STUDY POPULATION

All Respondents Combined

	No.	%
Still in School	1387	32.40
Dropped Out	90	2.10
Does Not Apply	2804	65.50
TOTAL	4281	

TABLE XXXb

CURRENT EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF THE STUDY POPULATION

URBAN vs RURAL

	URBAN		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
Still in School	785	31.15	602	34.19
Dropped Out	48	1.90	42	2.39
Does Not Apply	1687	66.94	1117	63.43
TOTALS	2520		1761	

TABLE XXXc

CURRENT EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF THE STUDY POPULATION

BY COUNTY

	CREEK		HUGHES		McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE		OKMULGEE		TULSA		WAGNER	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Still in School	85	28.7	157	36.9	121	35.5	162	25.5	126	41.0	180	35.5	478	31.4	56	30.3
Dropped Out	8	2.7	10	2.4	11	3.2	2	.3	18	5.9	4	.8	34	2.2	1	.5
Does Not Apply	203	68.6	258	60.7	209	61.3	471	74.2	163	53.1	323	63.7	1011	66.4	128	69.2
TOTALS	296		425		341		635		307		507		1523		185	

TABLE XXXIa

POST-SECONDARY INSTITUTION, FIRST ENROLLMENT
All Respondents Combined

	No.	%
Altus JC	7	0.16
Bacone College	64	1.49
Bethany Nazarene ...	13	0.30
Cameron College	1	0.02
Carl Albert JC	1	0.02
Central State U	8	0.19
Claremore JC	9	0.21
Conners State	16	0.37
East Central State .	12	0.28
Eastern Oklahoma ...	6	0.14
El Reno JC	0	0.00
Langston University	0	0.00
Murray State	5	0.12
N. E. Oklahoma A&M .	9	0.21
N. E. State	62	1.45
Northern Oklahoma ..	5	0.12
N. W. State	1	0.02
Oklahoma Baptist ...	3	0.07
Oklahoma Christian .	0	0.00
Oklahoma City U. ...	7	0.16
Oklahoma LA	4	0.09
Oklahoma Panhandle .	0	0.00
Oklahoma State U ...	35	0.82
Oral Roberts U	0	0.00
Oscar Rose JC	0	0.00
Phillips Univ.	0	0.00
Saint Gregory's	0	0.00
Sayre JC	0	0.00
Seminole JC	7	0.16
S. E. State	13	0.30
South Oklahoma City	0	0.00
S. W. College	1	0.02
S. W. State	2	0.05
Tulsa JC	17	0.40
U. of Oklahoma	12	0.28
Tulsa U	20	0.47
Haskell Indian JC ..	68	1.59
Chilacco, BIA	14	0.33
Out of State	42	0.98
Tulsa VoTech	18	0.42
Enid VoTech	0	0.00
Oklahoma City VoTech	2	0.05
Lawton VoTech	0	0.00
Bartlesville VoTech	0	0.00
Drumright VoTech ...	1	0.02
Muskogee VoTech	8	0.19
Ardmore VoTech	0	0.00
Wayne VoTech.....	0	0.00
El Reno VoTech	0	0.00
Shawnee VoTech	2	0.05
Fort Cobb VoTech ...	2	0.05
Duncan VoTech	0	0.00
Burns Flat VoTech ..	0	0.00
McAlester VoTech ...	0	0.00
Poteau VoTech	1	0.02
Chickasha VoTech ...	0	0.00
Hugo VoTech	0	0.00
OST	87	2.03
Proprietary	9	0.21
Other	67	1.56
Does Not Apply	3628	84.59
TOTAL	4289	

TABLE XXXIb

POST-SECONDARY INSTITUTION, FIRST ENROLLMENT

URBAN vs RURAL

	URBAN		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
Altus JC	5	0.20	2	0.11
Bacone College	48	1.91	16	0.90
Bethany Nazarene ...	10	0.40	3	0.17
Cameron College	0	0.00	1	0.06
Carl Albert JC	1	0.04	0	0.00
Central State U	7	0.28	1	0.06
Claremore JC	7	0.28	2	0.11
Conners State	12	0.48	4	0.23
East Central State .	9	0.36	3	0.17
Eastern Oklahoma ...	3	0.12	3	0.17
El Reno JC	0	0.00	0	0.00
Langston University	0	0.00	0	0.00
Murray State	3	0.12	2	0.11
N. E. Oklahoma A&M .	7	0.28	2	0.11
N. E. State	44	1.75	18	1.02
Northern Oklahoma ..	0	0.00	5	0.28
N. W. State	0	0.00	1	0.06
Oklahoma Baptist ...	1	0.04	2	0.11
Oklahoma Christian .	0	0.00	0	0.00
Oklahoma City U. ...	4	0.16	3	0.17
Oklahoma LA	4	0.16	0	0.00
Oklahoma Panhandle .	0	0.00	0	0.00
Oklahoma State U ...	24	0.95	11	0.62
Oral Roberts U	0	0.00	0	0.00
Oscar Rose JC	0	0.00	0	0.00
Phillips Univ.	0	0.00	0	0.00
Saint Gregory's	0	0.00	0	0.00
Sayre JC	0	0.00	0	0.00
Seminole JC	5	0.20	2	0.11
S. E. State	7	0.28	6	0.34
South Oklahoma City	0	0.00	0	0.00
S. W. College	1	0.04	0	0.00
S. W. State	2	0.08	0	0.00
Tulsa JC	11	0.44	6	0.34
U. of Oklahoma	9	0.36	3	0.17
Tulsa U	18	0.71	2	0.11
Haskell Indian JC ..	47	1.87	21	1.19
Chilacco, BIA	13	0.52	1	0.06
Out of State	33	1.31	9	0.51
Tulsa VoTech	16	0.64	2	0.11
Enid VoTech	0	0.00	0	0.00
Oklahoma City VoTech	2	0.08	0	0.00
Lawton VoTech	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bartlesville VoTech	0	0.00	0	0.00
Drumright VoTech ...	0	0.00	1	0.06
Muskogee VoTech	7	0.28	1	0.06
Ardmore VoTech	0	0.00	0	0.00
Wayne VoTech.....	0	0.00	0	0.00
El Reno VoTech	0	0.00	0	0.00
Shawnee VoTech	2	0.08	0	0.00
Fort Cobb VoTech ...	1	0.04	1	0.06
Duncan VoTech	0	0.00	0	0.00
Burns Flat VoTech ..	0	0.00	0	0.00
McAlester VoTech ...	0	0.00	0	0.00
Poteau VoTech	1	0.04	0	0.00
Chickasha VoTech ...	0	0.00	0	0.00
Hugo VoTech	0	0.00	0	0.00
OST	66	2.62	21	1.19
Proprietory	6	0.24	3	0.17
Other	44	1.75	23	1.30
Does Not Apply	2038	80.94	1590	89.78
TOTALS	2518		1771	

TABLE XXXIc

POST-SECONDARY INSTITUTION, FIRST ENROLLMENT

BY COUNTY

	CREEK		HUGHES		McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE		OKMULGEE		TULSA		WAGNER	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Altus JC	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	.3	3	.4	3	.2	0	.0
Bacone College	5	1..	1	.2	1	.3	36	5.7	4	1.3	2	.4	13	.9	2	1.1
Bethany Nazarene	0	.0	0	.0	2	.4	3	.5	0	.0	2	.4	4	.3	2	1.1
Cameron College	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	.1	0	.0
Carl Albert JC	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	.1	0	.0
Central State U	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	.3	0	.0	0	.0	1	.1	0	.0
Claremore JC	1	.3	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	5	.3	0	.0
Conners State	1	.3	0	.0	4	1.2	4	.9	0	.0	0	.0	7	.5	1	.5
East Central State	0	.0	1	.2	0	.0	1	.2	3	1.0	2	.4	2	.1	0	.0
Eastern Oklahoma	0	.0	1	.2	1	.3	0	.0	3	1.0	0	.0	1	.1	0	.0
El Reno JC	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Langston University	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Murray State	0	.0	1	.2	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
N. E. Oklahoma A&M	1	.3	0	.0	0	.0	1	.2	0	.0	1	.2	6	.4	0	.0
N. E. State	3	1.0	1	.2	2	.4	4	.6	2	.6	7	1.4	40	2.6	3	1.6
Northern Oklahoma	0	.0	0	.0	5	1.5	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
N. W. State	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	.1	0	.0
Oklahoma Baptist	0	.0	1	.2	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	.1	1	.5
Oklahoma Christian	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Oklahoma City U.	0	.0	1	.2	0	.0	2	.3	1	.3	1	.2	2	.1	0	.0
Oklahoma LA	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	.2	3	.2	0	.0
Oklahoma Panhandle	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Oklahoma State U	0	.0	4	.9	1	.3	2	.3	2	.6	5	1.0	21	1.4	0	.0
Oral Roberts U	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Oscar Rose JC	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Phillips Univ.	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Saint Gregory's	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Sayre JC	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Seminole JC	0	.0	4	.9	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
S. E. State	0	.0	4	.9	4	1.2	1	.2	0	.0	2	.4	2	.1	0	.0
South Oklahoma City	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
S. W. College	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	.1	0	.0
S. W. State	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	.2	1	.3	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Tulsa JC	1	.3	0	.0	0	.0	1	.2	0	.0	0	.0	12	.8	2	1.1
U. of Oklahoma	0	.0	3	.7	0	.0	0	.0	1	.3	1	.2	7	.5	0	.0
Tulsa U	1	.3	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	.3	0	.0	18	1.2	0	.0
Haskell Indian JC	4	2.0	3	.7	1	.3	12	1.9	4	1.3	9	1.8	27	1.8	2	1.1
Chilocco BIA	3	1.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	11	.7	0	.0
Out of State	3	1.0	2	.5	0	.0	4	.9	1	.3	2	.4	22	1.5	5	2.7
Tulsa VoTech	1	.3	0	.0	0	.0	3	.5	0	.0	1	.2	13	.9	0	.0
Enid VoTech	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Oklahoma City VoTech	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	.1	1	.5
Lawton VoTech	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Bartlesville VoTech	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Brumright VoTech	1	.3	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Muskogee VoTech	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	5	.8	0	.0	0	.0	2	.1	1	.5
Ardmore VoTech	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Wayne VoTech	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
El Reno VoTech	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Shawnee VoTech	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Fort Cobb VoTech	0	.0	1	.2	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	.2	1	.1	0	.0
Duncan VoTech	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	.1	0	.0
Burns Flat VoTech	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
McAlester VoTech	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Poteau VoTech	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	.2	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Chickasha VoTech	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Hugo VoTech	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
OST	2	.7	5	1.2	1	.3	13	2.0	5	1.6	28	5.5	30	2.0	3	1.6
Proprietary	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	9	.6	0	.0
Other	26	8.7	0	.0	1	.3	5	.8	2	.6	3	.6	22	1.5	4	2.2
Does Not Apply	243	81.5	399	92.3	320	93.3	531	83.5	274	88.9	433	85.2	1221	80.5	154	84.3
TOTALS	298		432		343		636		308		508		1517		185	

TABLE XXXIIa

POST-SECONDARY INSTITUTION, SECOND ENROLLMENT

All Respondents Combined

	No.	%
Altus JC	4	0.09
Bacone College	6	0.14
Bethany Nazarene ...	2	0.05
Cameron College	2	0.05
Carl Albert JC	0	0.00
Central State U	3	0.07
Claremore JC	2	0.05
Conners State	9	0.21
East Central State .	5	0.12
Eastern Oklahoma ...	2	0.05
El Reno JC	0	0.00
Langston University	1	0.02
Murray State	0	0.00
N. E. Oklahoma A&M .	0	0.00
N. E. State	35	0.83
Northern Oklahoma ..	6	0.14
N. W. State	0	0.00
Oklahoma Baptist ...	0	0.00
Oklahoma Christian .	0	0 00
Oklahoma City U. ...	0	0.00
Oklahoma LA	3	0.07
Oklahoma Panhandle .	0	0.00
Oklahoma State U ...	13	0.31
Oral Roberts U	0	0.00
Oscar Rose JC	1	0.02
Phillips Univ.	0	0.00
Saint Gregory's	0	0.00
Sayre JC	0	0.00
Seminole JC	1	0.02
S. E. State	3	0.07
South Oklahoma City	0	0.00
S. W. College	0	0.00
S. W. State	0	0.00
Tulsa JC	9	0.21
U. of Oklahoma	6	0.14
Tulsa U	10	0.24
Haskell Indian JC ..	13	0.31
Chilacco, BIA	0	0.00
Out of State	13	0.31
Tulsa VoTech	6	0.14
Enid VoTech	0	0.00
Oklahoma City VoTech	0	0.00
Lawton VoTech	0	0.00
Bartlesville VoTech	0	0.00
Drumright VoTech ...	2	0.05
Muskogee VoTech	0	0.00
Ardmore VoTech	0	0.00
Wayne VoTech.....	0	0.00
El Reno VoTech	0	0.00
Shawnee VoTech	0	0.00
Fort Cobb VoTech ...	0	0.00
Duncan VoTech	1	0.02
Burns Flat VoTech ..	0	0.00
McAlester VoTech ...	0	0.00
Poteau VoTech	0	0.00
Chickasha VoTech ...	0	0.00
Hugo VoTech	0	0.00
OST	23	0.54
Proprietory	1	0.02
Other	9	0.21
Does Not Apply	4032	95.48
TOTAL	4223	

TABLE XXXIIB

POST-SECONDARY INSTITUTION, SECOND ENROLLMENT

URBAN vs RURAL

	URBAN		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
Altus JC	2	0.08	2	0.11
Bacone College	3	0.12	3	0.17
Bethany Nazarene ...	2	0.08	0	0.00
Cameron College	1	0.04	1	0.06
Carl Albert JC	0	0.00	0	0.00
Central State U	3	0.12	0	0.00
Claremore JC	1	0.04	1	0.06
Conners State	9	0.36	0	0.00
East Central State .	2	0.08	3	0.17
Eastern Oklahoma ...	0	0.00	2	0.11
El Reno JC	0	0.00	0	0.00
Langston University	1	0.04	0	0.00
Murray State	0	0.00	0	0.00
N. E. Oklahoma A&M .	0	0.00	0	0.00
N. E. State	28	1.13	7	0.40
Northern Oklahoma ..	1	0.04	5	0.28
N. W. State	0	0.00	0	0.00
Oklahoma Baptist ...	0	0.00	0	0.00
Oklahoma Christian .	0	0.00	0	0.00
Oklahoma City U. ...	0	0.00	0	0.00
Oklahoma LA	3	0.12	0	0.00
Oklahoma Panhandle .	0	0.00	0	0.00
Oklahoma State U ...	12	0.49	1	0.06
Oral Roberts U	0	0.00	0	0.00
Oscar Rose JC	1	0.04	0	0.00
Phillips Univ.	0	0.00	0	0.00
Saint Gregory's	0	0.00	0	0.00
Sayre JC	0	0.00	0	0.00
Seminole JC	1	0.04	0	0.00
S. E. State	2	0.08	1	0.06
South Oklahoma City	0	0.00	0	0.00
S. W. College	0	0.00	0	0.00
S. W. State	0	0.00	0	0.00
Tulsa JC	7	0.28	2	0.11
U. of Oklahoma	5	0.20	1	0.06
Tulsa U	9	0.36	1	0.06
Haskell Indian JC ..	10	0.41	3	0.17
Chilacco, BIA	0	0.00	0	0.00
Out of State	9	0.36	4	0.23
Tulsa VoTech	6	0.24	0	0.00
Enid VoTech	0	0.00	0	0.00
Oklahoma City VoTech	0	0.00	0	0.00
Lawton VoTech	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bartlesville VoTech	0	0.00	0	0.00
Drumright VoTech ...	2	0.08	0	0.00
Muskogee VoTech	0	0.00	0	0.00
Ardmore VoTech	0	0.00	0	0.00
Wayne VoTech.....	0	0.00	0	0.00
El Reno VoTech	0	0.00	0	0.00
Shawnee VoTech	0	0.00	0	0.00
Fort Cobb VoTech ...	0	0.00	0	0.00
Duncan VoTech	1	0.04	0	0.00
Burns Flat VoTech ..	0	0.00	0	0.00
McAlester VoTech ...	0	0.00	0	0.00
Poteau VoTech	0	0.00	0	0.00
Chickasha VoTech ...	0	0.00	0	0.00
Hugo VoTech	0	0.00	0	0.00
OST	16	0.65	7	0.40
Proprietory	1	0.04	0	0.00
Other	7	0.28	2	0.11
Does Not Apply	2322	94.12	1710	97.38
TOTALS	2467		1756	

TABLE XXXIIc

POST-SECONDARY INSTITUTION, SECOND ENROLLMENT

BY COUNTY

	CREEK		HUGHES		McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE		OKMULGEE		TULSA		WAGNER	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Altus JC	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	.4	2	.1	0	.0
Bacone College	0	.0	0	.0	1	.3	3	.5	1	.3	0	.0	1	.1	0	.0
Bethany Nazarene	0	.0	0	.0	2	.6	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Cameron College	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	.2	1	.1	0	.0
Carl Albert JC	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Central State U	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	.3	1	.2	1	.1	0	.0
Claremore JC	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	.2	1	.1	0	.0
Connors State	0	.0	0	.0	3	.9	6	.9	0	.0	1	.2	1	.1	0	.0
East Central State	0	.0	3	.7	0	.0	0	.0	1	.3	0	.0	1	.1	0	.0
Eastern Oklahoma	0	.0	0	.0	1	.3	1	.2	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
El Reno JC	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	.1	0	.0
Langston University	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Murray State	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	.1	0	.0
N. E. Oklahoma A&M	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
N. E. State	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Northern Oklahoma	0	.0	1	.2	2	.6	13	2.0	3	1.0	0	.0	15	1.0	1	.5
N. W. State	0	.0	0	.0	4	1.2	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	.1	0	.0
Oklahoma Baptist	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Oklahoma Christian	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Oklahoma City U.	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Oklahoma LA	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	.2	2	.1	0	.0
Oklahoma Panhandle	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Oklahoma State U	0	.0	1	.2	0	.0	0	.0	1	.3	1	.2	9	.6	0	.0
Oral Roberts U	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Oscar Rose JC	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	.2	0	.0	0	.0
Phillips Univ.	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Saint Gregory's	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Sayre JC	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Seminole JC	0	.0	1	.2	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
S. E. State	0	.0	0	.0	2	.6	0	.0	1	.3	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
South Oklahoma City	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
S. W. College	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
S. W. State	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Tulsa JC	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
U. of Oklahoma	0	.0	2	.5	0	.0	1	.2	0	.0	0	.0	9	.6	0	.0
Tulsa U	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	.2	0	.0	0	.0	3	.2	0	.0
Haskell Indian JC	1	.3	0	.0	1	.3	6	.9	1	.3	2	.4	9	.6	0	.0
Chilocco BIA	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	.1	0	.0
Out of State	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	.3	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Tulsa VoTech	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	.2	0	.0	0	.0	11	.7	1	.5
Enid VoTech	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	5	.3	0	.0
Oklahoma City VoTech	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Lawton VoTech	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Bartlesville VoTech	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Bruerright VoTech	0	.0	1	.2	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Muskogee VoTech	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	.1	0	.0
Ardmore VoTech	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Wayne VoTech	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
El Reno VoTech	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Shawnee VoTech	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Pont Cobe VoTech	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Duncan VoTech	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Burns Flat VoTech	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	.1	0	.0
McAlester VoTech	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Poteau VoTech	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Chickasha VoTech	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Husa VoTech	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
OST	0	.0	1	.2	0	.0	1	.2	2	.7	9	1.8	10	.7	0	.0
Proprietary	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	.1	0	.0
Other	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	.2	2	.7	1	.2	5	.3	0	.0
Does Not Apply	297	99.6	407	97.6	327	95.3	402	94.6	292	95.4	489	96.1	1374	93.7	183	98.9
TOTALS	298		417		343		434		306		509		1467		185	

TABLE XXXIIIa

MAJOR TRIBE AFFILIATION

All Respondents Combined

	No.	%
Creek	2459	57.27
Seminole	89	2.07
Chickasaw	206	4.80
Euchee	17	0.40
Choctaw	207	4.82
Cherokee	601	14.00
Kickapoo	6	0.14
Pawnee	41	0.95
Ponca	11	0.26
Potawatomi	9	0.21
Sac and Fox	3	0.07
Osage	26	0.61
Shawnee	19	0.44
Kiowa	53	1.23
Commanche	11	0.26
Seneca	9	0.21
Delaware	12	0.28
Cayuga	0	0.00
Shoshoni	5	0.12
Quapaw	3	0.07
Sioux	24	0.56
Chippewa	2	0.05
Navajo	17	0.40
Winnebago	0	0.00
Hopi	0	0.00
Pueblo	4	0.09
Other	88	2.05
None	372	8.66
TOTAL	4294	

TABLE XXXIIIb

MAJOR TRIBE AFFILIATION

URBAN vs RURAL

	URBAN		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
Creek	1168	46.39	1291	72.69
Seminole	57	2.26	32	1.80
Chickasaw	76	3.02	130	7.32
Euchee	13	0.52	4	0.23
Choctaw	174	6.91	33	1.86
Cherokee	500	19.86	101	5.69
Kickapoo	5	0.20	1	0.06
Pawnee	35	1.39	6	0.34
Ponca	10	0.40	1	0.06
Potawatomi	8	0.32	1	0.06
Sac and Fox	3	0.12	0	0.00
Osage	20	0.79	6	0.34
Shawnee	14	0.56	5	0.28
Kiowa	49	1.95	4	0.23
Commanche	10	0.40	1	0.06
Seneca	9	0.36	0	0.00
Delaware	12	0.48	0	0.00
Cayuga	0	0.00	0	0.00
Shoshoni	5	0.20	0	0.00
Quapaw	3	0.12	0	0.00
Sioux	23	0.91	1	0.06
Chippewa	2	0.08	0	0.00
Navajo	17	0.68	0	0.00
Winnebago	0	0.00	0	0.00
Hopi	0	0.00	0	0.00
Pueblo	3	0.12	1	0.06
Other	76	3.02	12	0.68
None	226	8.98	146	8.22
TOTALS	2518		1776	

TABLE XXXIIIc

MAJOR TRIBE AFFILIATION

BY COUNTY

	CREEK		HUGHES		McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE		OKMULGEE		TULSA		WAGNER	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Creek	155	52.0	374	85.2	313	91.2	273	42.9	261	84.7	351	69.0	593	39.1	102	55.7
Seminole	4	1.3	30	6.8	0	.0	4	.6	11	3.6	4	.8	34	2.2	1	.5
Chickasaw	88	29.5	5	1.1	0	.0	1	.2	0	.0	36	7.1	62	4.1	0	.0
Euchee	1	.3	0	.0	1	.3	2	.3	0	.0	2	.4	8	.5	0	.0
Choctaw	0	.0	6	1.4	2	.6	51	8.0	10	3.2	11	2.2	127	8.4	0	.0
Cherokee	14	4.7	4	.9	10	2.9	208	32.7	1	.3	31	6.1	305	20.1	27	14.8
Kickapoo	0	.0	1	.2	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	5	.3	0	.0
Pawnee	8	2.7	0	.0	0	.0	2	.3	0	.0	3	.6	27	1.8	1	.5
Ponca	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	.2	0	.0	0	.0	10	.7	0	.0
Potawatomi	1	.3	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	8	.5	0	.0
Sac and Fox	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	.2	2	.1	0	.0
Osage	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	26	1.7	0	.0
Shawnee	2	.7	0	.0	0	.0	3	.5	0	.0	0	.0	14	.9	0	.0
Kiowa	0	.0	0	.0	1	.3	1	.2	0	.0	3	.6	48	3.2	0	.0
Commanche	1	.3	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	3	.6	7	.5	0	.0
Seneca	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	9	.6	0	.0
Delaware	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	12	.8	0	.0
Cayuga	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Shoshoni	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	5	.3	0	.0
Quapaw	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	3	.2	0	.0
Sioux	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	3	.5	0	.0	0	.0	21	1.4	0	.0
Chippewa	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	.1	0	.0
Navajo	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	17	1.1	0	.0
Winnebago	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Hopi	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Pueblo	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	.3	1	.3	0	.0	1	.1	0	.0
Other	1	.3	0	.0	6	1.7	10	1.6	1	.3	34	6.7	34	2.2	2	1.1
None	23	7.7	19	4.3	10	2.9	75	11.8	23	7.5	30	5.9	136	9.0	50	27.3
TOTALS	298		439		343		636		308		509		1516		183	

TABLE XXXIVa

MINOR TRIBE AFFILIATION

All Respondents Combined

	No.	%
Creek	230	5.38
Seminole	290	6.79
Chickasaw	161	3.77
Euchee	33	0.77
Choctaw	87	2.04
Cherokee	276	6.46
Kickapoo	3	0.07
Pawnee	33	0.77
Ponca	27	0.63
Potawatomi	14	0.33
Sac and Fox	23	0.54
Osage	20	0.47
Shawnee	40	0.94
Kiowa	18	0.42
Commanche	15	0.35
Seneca	21	0.49
Delaware	6	0.14
Cayuga	1	0.02
Shoshoni	1	0.02
Quapaw	9	0.21
Sioux	24	0.56
Chippewa	5	0.12
Navajo	14	0.33
Winnebago	6	0.14
Hopi	0	0.00
Pueblo	0	0.00
Other	181	4.24
None	2734	64.00
TOTAL	4272	

?

TABLE XXXIVb

MINOR TRIBE AFFILIATION

URBAN vs RURAL

	URBAN		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
Creek	125	5.00	105	5.92
Seminole	158	6.32	132	7.44
Chickasaw	72	2.88	89	5.02
Euchee	20	0.80	13	0.73
Choctaw	70	2.80	17	0.96
Cherokee	188	7.52	88	4.96
Kickapoo	3	0.12	0	0.00
Pawnee	27	1.08	6	0.34
Ponca	12	0.48	15	0.85
Potawatomi	10	0.40	4	0.23
Sac and Fox	12	0.48	11	0.62
Osage	10	0.40	10	0.56
Shawnee	30	1.20	10	0.56
Kiowa	18	0.72	0	0.00
Commanche	7	0.28	8	0.45
Seneca	13	0.52	8	0.45
Delaware	6	0.24	0	0.00
Cayuga	1	0.04	0	0.00
Shoshoni	1	0.04	0	0.00
Quapaw	8	0.32	1	0.06
Sioux	22	0.88	2	0.11
Chippewa	4	0.16	1	0.06
Navajo	11	0.44	3	0.17
Winnebago	1	0.04	5	0.28
Hopi	0	0.00	0	0.00
Pueblo	0	0.00	0	0.00
Other	120	4.80	61	3.44
None	1550	62.02	1184	66.78
TOTALS	2499		1773	

TABLE XXXIVc

MINOR TRIBE AFFILIATION

BY COUNTY

	CREEK		HUGHES		McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE		OKMULGEE		TULSA		WAGNER	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Creek	37	12.4	16	3.7	0	.0	17	2.7	4	1.3	22	4.3	107	7.1	27	14.8
Seminole	10	3.4	115	26.4	23	6.7	33	5.2	29	9.4	16	3.1	52	3.5	8	4.4
Chickasaw	43	14.4	0	.0	2	.6	2	.3	0	.0	24	4.7	74	4.9	9	4.9
Euchee	0	.0	11	2.5	0	.0	3	.5	3	1.0	6	1.2	10	.7	0	.0
Choctaw	1	.3	10	2.3	2	.6	13	2.0	4	1.3	16	3.1	41	2.7	0	.0
Cherokee	10	3.4	24	5.5	19	5.6	73	11.5	9	2.9	21	4.1	106	7.1	9	4.9
Kickapoo	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	3	.2	0	.0
Pawnee	8	2.7	0	.0	3	.9	4	.6	0	.0	2	.4	16	1.1	0	.0
Ponca	1	.3	5	1.1	0	.0	6	.9	1	.3	1	.2	10	.7	3	1.6
Potawatomi	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	3	1.0	0	.0	11	.7	0	.0
Sac and Fox	5	1.7	0	.0	0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	9	1.8	6	.4	0	.0
Osage	0	.0	5	1.1	4	1.2	0	.0	0	.0	1	.2	10	.7	0	.0
Shawnee	1	.3	1	.2	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	12	2.4	23	1.5	0	.0
Kiowa	0	.0	0	.0	3	.9	2	.3	0	.0	0	.0	13	.9	0	.0
Commanche	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	8	1.6	7	.5	0	.0
Seneca	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	5	1.6	0	.0	16	1.1	0	.0
Delaware	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	6	.4	0	.0
Cayuga	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	.1	0	.0
Shoshoni	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	.1	0	.0
Guapaw	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	5	.8	0	.0	0	.0	4	.3	0	.0
Sioux	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	.2	0	.0	0	.0	21	1.4	0	.0
Chippewa	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	5	.3	0	.0
Navajo	0	.0	3	.7	0	.0	1	.2	7	2.3	0	.0	3	.2	0	.0
Winnebago	0	.0	0	.0	5	1.5	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	.1	0	.0
Hopi	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Pueblo	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Other	2	.7	2	.5	54	15.8	18	2.8	4	1.3	33	6.5	67	4.5	1	.5
None	180	60.4	243	55.9	227	66.4	458	72.0	238	77.5	337	66.3	887	59.1	126	68.8
TOTALS	298		435		342		636		307		508		1501		183	

TABLE XXXVa

DEGREE OF MAJOR INDIAN BLOOD

All Respondents Combined

	No.	%
None	390	9.11
1/8	234	5.47
2/8 or 1/4	477	11.14
3/8	154	3.60
4/8 or 1/2	1116	26.07
5/8	88	2.06
6/8 or 3/4	301	7.03
7/8	99	2.31
8/8 or 1	1422	33.22
TOTAL	4281	

TABLE XXXVb

DEGREE OF MAJOR INDIAN BLOOD

URBAN vs RURAL

	URBAN		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
None	234	9.32	156	8.82
1/8	162	6.45	72	4.07
2/8 or 1/4	280	11.15	197	11.14
3/8	99	3.94	55	3.11
4/8 or 1/2	731	29.10	385	21.76
5/8	48	1.91	40	2.26
6/8 or 3/4	178	7.09	123	6.95
7/8	63	2.51	36	2.04
8/8 or 1	717	28.54	705	39.85
TOTALS	2512		1769	

TABLE XXXVc

DEGREE OF MAJOR INDIAN BLOOD

BY COUNTY

	CREEK		HUGHES		McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE		OKMULGEE		TULSA		WAGNER	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
None	24	8.1	18	4.1	11	3.2	84	13.2	22	7.2	31	6.1	140	9.2	54	29.7
1/8	4	1.3	1	.2	5	1.5	54	8.5	10	3.3	12	2.4	131	8.6	17	9.3
2/8 or 1/4	44	14.8	30	6.9	19	5.6	103	16.2	21	6.8	23	4.5	207	13.7	18	9.9
3/8	12	4.0	6	1.4	3	.9	14	2.2	16	5.2	22	4.3	77	5.1	3	1.6
4/8 or 1/2	100	33.6	121	27.9	59	17.4	154	24.2	53	17.3	142	28.0	446	29.4	24	13.2
5/8	3	1.0	13	3.0	3	.9	17	2.7	3	1.0	9	1.8	39	2.6	0	.0
6/8 or 3/4	16	5.4	34	7.8	28	8.2	30	4.7	20	6.5	41	8.1	125	8.3	7	3.8
7/8	4	1.3	20	4.6	6	1.8	15	2.4	9	2.9	13	2.6	28	1.8	3	1.6
8/8 or 1	91	30.5	191	44.0	206	60.6	165	25.9	153	49.8	214	42.2	322	21.3	56	30.8
TOTALS	298		434		340		636		307		507		1515		182	

TABLE XXXVIa

DEGREE OF MINOR INDIAN BLOOD

All Respondents Combined

	No.	%
None	407	15.11
1/8	238	8.83
2/8 or 1/4	474	17.59
3/8	119	4.42
4/8 or 1/2	1095	40.65
5/8	25	0.93
6/8 or 3/4	79	2.93
7/8	2	0.07
8/8 or 1	255	9.47
TOTAL	2694	

TABLE XXXVIb

DEGREE OF MINOR INDIAN BLOOD

URBAN vs RURAL

	URBAN		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
None	242	14.54	165	16.02
1/8	164	9.86	74	7.18
2/8 or 1/4	285	17.13	189	18.35
3/8	80	4.81	39	3.79
4/8 or 1/2	718	43.15	377	36.60
5/8	21	1.26	4	0.39
6/8 or 3/4	60	3.61	19	1.84
7/8	2	0.12	0	0.00
8/8 or 1	92	5.53	163	15.83
TOTALS	1664		1030	

TABLE XXXVIc

DEGREE OF MINOR INDIAN BLOOD

BY COUNTY

	CREEK		HUGHES		McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE		OKMULGEE		TULSA		WAGNER	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
None	26	12.8	20	8.4	13	9.5	86	21.6	24	23.5	33	8.3	141	13.4	56	45.9
1/8	6	3.0	3	1.3	2	1.5	55	13.8	6	5.9	14	3.5	132	12.5	19	15.6
2/8 or 1/4	40	19.7	31	13.0	20	14.6	98	24.6	17	16.7	25	6.3	209	19.9	20	16.4
3/8	0	.0	6	2.5	1	.7	9	2.3	3	2.9	17	4.3	79	7.5	2	1.6
4/8 or 1/2	102	50.2	116	48.5	60	43.8	147	36.9	50	49.0	139	34.7	440	41.8	25	20.5
5/8	0	.0	0	.0	4	2.9	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	21	2.0	0	.0
6/8 or 3/4	0	.0	0	.0	27	19.7	3	.8	0	.0	19	4.8	30	2.9	0	.0
7/8	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	2.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
8/8 or 1	29	14.3	63	26.4	10	7.3	0	.0	0	.0	153	38.2	0	.0	0	.0
TOTALS	203		239		137		398		102		400		1052		122	

TABLE XXXVIIa

TOTAL DEGREE OF INDIAN BLOOD

All Respondents Combined

	No.	%
None	333	7.77
1/8	200	4.67
2/8 or 1/4	322	7.52
3/8	139	3.25
4/8 or 1/2	521	12.16
5/8	85	1.98
6/8 or 3/4	233	5.44
7/8	147	3.43
8/8 or 1	2303	53.77
TOTAL	4283	

TABLE XXXVIIb

TOTAL DEGREE OF INDIAN BLOOD

URBAN vs RURAL

	URBAN		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
None	196	7.81	137	7.72
1/8	138	5.50	62	3.49
2/8 or 1/4	189	7.53	133	7.50
3/8 .....-.....	97	3.87	42	2.37
4/8 or 1/2	310	12.36	211	11.89
5/8	57	2.27	28	1.58
6/8 or 3/4	165	6.58	68	3.83
7/8	98	3.91	49	2.76
8/8 or 1	1259	50.18	1044	58.85
TOTALS	2509		1774	

TABLE XXXVIIc

TOTAL DEGREE OF INDIAN BLOOD

BY COUNTY

	CREEK		HUGHES		McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE		OKMULGEE		TULSA		WAGNER	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
None	23	7.7	14	3.2	12	3.5	82	12.9	17	5.5	26	5.1	124	8.2	27	14.9
1/8	4	1.3	6	1.4	4	1.2	41	6.5	8	2.6	9	1.8	98	6.5	30	16.6
2/8 or 1/4	13	4.4	3	.7	10	2.9	85	13.4	15	4.9	23	4.5	152	10.0	20	11.0
3/8	16	5.4	2	.5	4	1.2	19	3.0	12	3.9	11	2.2	67	4.4	5	2.8
4/8 or 1/2	48	16.1	48	11.0	15	4.4	95	15.0	29	9.4	61	12.0	198	13.1	21	11.6
5/8	7	2.3	3	.7	0	.0	22	3.5	2	.6	8	1.6	42	2.8	0	.0
6/8 or 3/4	18	6.0	11	2.5	8	2.3	29	4.6	13	4.2	17	3.4	135	8.9	1	.6
7/8	3	1.0	4	.9	5	1.5	17	2.7	9	2.9	29	5.7	72	4.8	4	2.2
8/8 or 1	166	55.7	347	79.2	283	83.0	245	38.6	203	65.9	323	63.7	625	41.3	73	40.3
TOTALS	298		438		341		635		308		507		1513		181	

TABLE XXXVIIIa

RESPONDENTS THAT UNDERSTAND THE TRIBAL LANGUAGE

All Respondents Combined

	No.	%
Yes	1677	38.99
No	2624	61.01
TOTAL	4301	

TABLE XXXVIIIb

RESPONDENTS THAT UNDERSTAND THE TRIBAL LANGUAGE

URBAN vs RURAL

	URBAN		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	909	36.01	768	43.22
No	1615	63.99	1009	56.78
TOTALS	2524		1777	

TABLE XXXVIIIc

RESPONDENTS THAT UNDERSTAND THE TRIBAL LANGUAGE

BY COUNTY

	CREEK		HUGHES		McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE		OKMULGEE		TULSA		WAGNER	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
.....	99	33.2	288	65.6	176	51.3	200	31.4	155	50.3	224	44.1	457	30.0	45	24.3
.....	199	66.8	151	34.4	167	48.7	436	68.6	153	49.7	284	55.9	1065	70.0	140	75.7
TALS	298		439		343		636		308		508		1522		185	

TABLE XXXIXa

RESPONDENTS THAT SPEAK
THE TRIBAL LANGUAGE FLUENTLY
All Respondents Combined

	No.	%
Yes	1079	25.09
No	3222	74.91
TOTAL	4301	

TABLE XXXIXb

RESPONDENTS THAT SPEAK
THE TRIBAL LANGUAGE FLUENTLY
URBAN vs RURAL

	URBAN		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	540	21.39	539	30.35
No	1985	78.61	1237	69.65
TOTALS	2525		1776	

TABLE XXXIXc

RESPONDENTS THAT SPEAK
THE TRIBAL LANGUAGE FLUENTLY
BY COUNTY

	CREEK		HUGHES		McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE		OKMULGEE		TULSA		WAGNER	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	72	24.2	184	42.0	129	37.6	118	18.6	123	39.9	146	28.7	254	16.7	30	16.2
No	226	75.8	254	58.0	214	62.4	518	81.4	185	60.1	362	71.3	1269	83.3	155	83.8
TOTALS	298		438		343		636		308		508		1523		185	

TABLE XLa

TRIBAL TOWN AFFILIATION

All Respondents Combined

	No.	%
Coweta	85	2.00
Broken Arrow	48	1.13
Cheyaha	30	0.71
Locharpoka	21	0.49
Conchartey	61	1.43
Hitchita	16	0.38
Cussehta	24	0.56
Taskeko	24	0.56
Tulsa (Canadian) ...	50	1.18
Tulsa (little River)	92	2.16
Noyarka	65	1.53
Akfaske	21	0.49
Arbekoche	3	0.07
Arbeka	95	2.23
Arbeka 2nd	6	0.14
Greenleaf	35	0.82
Oewohka	8	0.19
Fish Pond	22	0.52
Thlopthlocco	84	1.98
Tokebachee	132	3.10
Thewahley	19	0.45
Kialiga	91	2.14
Tokrafka	2	0.05
Talmochassee	7	0.16
Eufaula 1	112	2.63
Eufaula 2	3	0.07
Pakantalahassee	11	0.26
Hillabee	26	0.61
Chartarksofka	0	0.00
Kichopatake	6	0.14
Artussee	10	0.24
Tallahossochee	44	1.03
Allabamma	25	0.59
Osochee	10	0.24
Oeokofke	31	0.73
Okcharye	23	0.54
Ocheyapofa	78	1.83
Talwathakko	19	0.45
Talartega	0	0.00
Hutschechapa	0	0.00
Quassartey--1	21	0.49
Quassartey--2	1	0.02
Yoochee	60	1.41
Big Spring	12	0.28
Do Not Know	1423	33.46
None	1297	30.50
TOTAL	4253	

TABLE XLb

TRIBAL TOWN AFFILIATION

URBAN vs RURAL

?	URBAN		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
Coweta	42	1.67	43	2.47
Broken Arrow	28	1.11	20	1.15
Cheyaha	23	0.92	7	0.40
Locharpoka	14	0.56	7	0.40
Conchartey	23	0.92	38	2.18
Hitchita	7	0.28	9	0.52
Cussehta	15	0.60	9	0.52
Taskeko	13	0.52	11	0.63
Tulsa (Canadian) ...	16	0.64	34	1.95
Tulsa (little River)	67	2.67	25	1.44
Novarka	29	1.15	36	2.07
Akfaske	7	0.28	14	0.80
Arbekoche	3	0.12	0	0.00
Arbeka	44	1.75	51	2.93
Arbeka 2nd	2	0.08	4	0.23
Greenleaf	18	0.72	17	0.98
Oewohka	8	0.32	0	0.00
Fish Pond	15	0.60	7	0.40
Thlopthlocco	54	2.15	30	1.72
Tokebachee	59	2.35	73	4.19
Thewahley	10	0.40	9	0.52
Kialiga	16	0.64	75	4.31
Tokpafka	1	0.04	1	0.06
Talmochassee	0	0.00	7	0.40
Eufaula 1	43	1.71	69	3.96
Eufaula 2	2	0.08	1	0.06
Pakantalahassee	3	0.12	8	0.46
Hillabee	7	0.28	19	1.09
Chartarksofka	0	0.00	0	0.00
Kichopatake	5	0.20	1	0.06
Artussee	5	0.20	5	0.29
Tallahossochee	7	0.28	37	2.13
Allabamma	13	0.52	12	0.69
Osochee	2	0.08	8	0.46
Oeokofke	5	0.20	26	1.49
Okcharye	4	0.16	19	1.09
Ocheyapofa	30	1.19	48	2.76
Talwathakko	8	0.32	11	0.63
Talartega	0	0.00	0	0.00
Hutschechapa	0	0.00	0	0.00
Quassartey--1	8	0.32	13	0.75
Quassartey--2	1	0.04	0	0.00
Yoochee	23	0.92	37	2.13
Big Spring	7	0.28	5	0.29
Do Not Know	893	35.55	530	30.44
None	932	37.10	365	20.96
TOTALS	2512		1741	

BY COUNTY

	CREEK		HUGHES		McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE		OKMULGEE		TULSA		WAGNER	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Coweta	5	1.8	0	.0	3	.9	3	.5	1	.3	11	2.2	55	3.6	7	3.8
Broken Arrow	2	.7	0	.0	1	.3	0	.0	1	.3	0	.0	27	1.8	17	9.2
Chewaha	0	.0	0	.0	3	.9	0	.0	0	.0	14	2.8	13	.9	0	.0
Locharpoka	1	.4	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	.2	5	.3	14	7.6
Conchartey	0	.0	8	1.8	0	.0	21	3.3	0	.0	17	3.4	14	.9	1	.5
Hitchita	0	.0	7	1.6	0	.0	0	.0	2	.7	6	1.2	1	.1	0	.0
Cussehta	4	1.5	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	14	2.8	5	.3	1	.5
Taskeke	0	.0	2	.5	9	2.6	0	.0	3	1.0	1	.2	8	.5	1	.5
Tulsa (Canadian)	5	1.8	4	.9	9	2.6	1	.2	0	.0	0	.0	18	1.2	13	7.0
Tulsa (little River)	0	.0	49	11.2	1	.3	2	.3	0	.0	1	.2	36	2.4	0	.0
Nowarka	3	1.1	3	.7	18	5.2	6	.9	16	5.2	9	1.8	9	.6	0	.0
Akfaske	2	.7	1	.2	0	.0	0	.0	9	2.9	2	.4	7	.5	0	.0
Arbekoche	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	.2	0	.0	2	.4	0	.0	0	.0
Arbeka	0	.0	15	3.4	31	9.0	5	.8	10	3.3	16	3.2	16	1.1	0	.0
Arbeka 2nd	1	.4	0	.0	4	1.2	1	.2	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Greenleaf	0	.0	0	.0	2	.6	2	.3	9	2.9	7	1.4	15	1.0	0	.0
Oowohka	0	.0	0	.0	5	1.5	0	.0	2	.7	1	.2	0	.0	0	.0
Fish Pond	0	.0	3	.7	0	.0	4	.6	5	1.6	0	.0	10	.7	0	.0
Thlopthlocco	4	1.5	13	3.0	0	.0	4	.6	32	10.4	8	1.6	18	1.2	4	2.2
Tokebachee	0	.0	88	20.1	5	1.5	4	.6	12	3.9	19	3.8	4	.3	0	.0
Thewahley	0	.0	5	1.1	0	.0	13	2.0	1	.3	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Kialisa	4	1.5	30	6.8	19	5.5	12	1.9	6	2.0	13	2.6	1	.1	6	3.2
Tokparka	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	.2	1	.1	0	.0
Talmochassee	0	.0	3	.7	0	.0	0	.0	4	1.3	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Eufaula 1	0	.0	11	2.5	57	16.6	16	2.5	3	1.0	5	1.0	20	1.3	0	.0
Eufaula 2	0	.0	0	.0	2	.6	0	.0	0	.0	1	.2	0	.0	0	.0
Pakantalahassee	0	.0	0	.0	6	1.7	0	.0	0	.0	3	.6	2	.1	0	.0
Hillabee	0	.0	5	1.1	8	2.3	0	.0	8	2.6	4	.8	1	.1	0	.0
Chartarksofka	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Kichopatake	0	.0	0	.0	5	1.5	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	.1	0	.0
Artussee	4	1.5	0	.0	1	.3	0	.0	0	.0	1	.2	4	.3	0	.0
Tallahossochee	0	.0	34	7.8	0	.0	0	.0	10	3.3	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Allabama	1	.4	7	1.6	1	.3	1	.2	6	2.0	9	1.8	0	.0	0	.0
Osochee	0	.0	1	.2	1	.3	8	1.3	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Deokofke	0	.0	14	3.2	9	2.6	1	.2	0	.0	3	.6	4	.3	0	.0
Okcharye	0	.0	0	.0	20	5.8	2	.3	0	.0	0	.0	1	.1	0	.0
Ocheyapofa	0	.0	8	1.8	33	9.6	1	.2	0	.0	26	5.2	10	.7	0	.0
Taluathakko	0	.0	0	.0	2	.6	0	.0	0	.0	17	3.4	0	.0	0	.0
Talartesa	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Hutschechapa	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Quassartey--1	0	.0	1	.2	12	3.5	5	.8	0	.0	3	.6	0	.0	0	.0
Quassartey--2	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	.2	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Yocchee	7	2.6	1	.2	0	.0	3	.5	0	.0	24	4.8	19	1.3	0	.0
Big Spring	7	2.6	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	5	.3	0	.0
Do Not Know	162	59.3	75	17.1	40	11.7	253	39.8	79	25.7	134	26.9	583	38.6	64	34.6
None	61	22.3	50	11.4	36	10.5	265	41.7	88	28.7	125	25.1	599	39.6	57	30.8
TOTALS	273		438		343		635		307		498		1512		185	

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TABLE XLIa

DO RESPONDENTS CONTRIBUTE TO HOUSEHOLD INCOME?

All Respondents Combined

	No.	%
Yes	1718	40.63
No	2510	59.37
TOTAL	4228	

TABLE XLIb

DO RESPONDENTS CONTRIBUTE TO HOUSEHOLD INCOME?

URBAN vs RURAL

	URBAN		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	1040	41.60	678	39.24
No	1460	58.40	1050	60.76
TOTALS	2500		1728	

TABLE XLIc

DO RESPONDENTS CONTRIBUTE TO HOUSEHOLD INCOME?

BY COUNTY

	CREEK		HUGHES		McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE		OKMULGEE		TULSA		WAGNER	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	102	34.2	158	36.7	180	52.5	284	44.7	95	31.0	199	39.1	628	41.3	72	38.9
No	196	65.8	273	63.3	163	47.5	351	55.3	211	69.0	310	60.9	893	58.7	113	61.1
TOTALS	298		431		343		635		306		509		1521		185	

TABLE XLIIa

TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT OF THE RESPONDENTS

All Respondents Combined

	No.	%
Self-Employed	102	2.41
Employed	1028	24.32
Unemployed	374	8.85
Retired	218	5.16
Does Not Apply	2505	59.26
TOTAL	4227	

TABLE XLIIb

TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT OF THE RESPONDENTS

URBAN vs RURAL

	URBAN		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
Self-Employed	50	2.00	52	3.01
Employed	694	27.77	334	19.33
Unemployed	193	7.72	181	10.47
Retired	95	3.80	123	7.12
Does Not Apply	1467	58.70	1038	60.07
TOTALS	2499		1728	

TABLE XLIIc

TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT OF THE RESPONDENTS

BY COUNTY

	CREEK		HUGHES		McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE		OKMULGEE		TULSA		WAGNER	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Self-Employed	4	1.4	11	2.5	11	3.2	21	3.3	9	2.9	12	2.4	27	1.8	7	3.8
Employed	77	26.0	74	17.1	42	12.2	167	26.3	52	16.9	119	23.4	468	30.8	29	15.7
Unemployed	30	10.1	54	12.5	34	9.9	77	12.1	46	15.0	37	7.3	77	5.1	19	10.3
Retired	18	6.1	37	8.5	29	8.5	34	5.4	13	4.2	33	6.5	34	2.2	20	10.8
Does Not Apply	167	56.4	257	59.4	227	66.2	336	52.9	187	60.9	308	60.5	913	60.1	110	59.5
TOTALS	296		433		343		635		307		509		1519		185	

TABLE XLIIIa

AMOUNT OF EMPLOYMENT OF THE RESPONDENTS

All Respondents Combined

	No.	%
Part Time	163	3.92
Full Time	986	23.70
Does Not Apply	3011	72.38
TOTAL	4160	

TABLE XLIIIb

AMOUNT OF EMPLOYMENT OF THE RESPONDENTS

URBAN vs RURAL

	URBAN		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
Part Time	97	3.92	66	3.91
Full Time	655	26.49	331	19.62
Does Not Apply	1721	69.59	1290	76.47
TOTALS	2473		1687	

TABLE XLIIIc

AMOUNT OF EMPLOYMENT OF THE RESPONDENTS

BY COUNTY

	CREEK		HUGHES		McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE		OKMULGEE		TULSA		WAGNER	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Part Time	19	6.5	23	5.5	9	2.8	27	4.3	15	4.9	10	2.0	57	3.8	3	1.6
Full Time	65	22.2	60	14.3	49	15.0	161	25.6	48	15.6	123	24.6	445	29.6	35	18.9
Does Not Apply	209	71.3	337	80.2	268	82.2	440	70.1	244	79.5	366	73.3	1000	66.6	147	79.5
TOTALS	293		420		326		628		307		499		1502		185	

TABLE XLIVa

OCCUPATION SKILLS OF THE RESPONDENTS

All Respondents Combined

	No.	%
Industrial	299	7.09
Office	207	4.91
Service	178	4.22
Educational	56	1.33
Sales	48	1.14
Construction	116	2.75
Transportation	68	1.61
Science & Tech	23	0.55
Mechanics	59	1.40
Health	86	2.04
Social Scientists ..	0	0.00
Social Science	19	0.45
Laborer	121	2.87
Arts & Crafts	18	0.43
Disabled	120	2.84
Does Not Apply	2800	66.38
TOTAL	4218	

TABLE XLIVb

OCCUPATION SKILLS OF THE RESPONDENTS

URBAN vs RURAL

	URBAN		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
Industrial	186	7.44	113	6.58
Office	162	6.48	45	2.62
Service	114	4.56	64	3.73
Educational	40	1.60	16	0.93
Sales	25	1.00	23	1.34
Construction	77	3.08	39	2.27
Transportation	44	1.76	24	1.40
Science & Tech	18	0.72	5	0.29
Mechanics	40	1.60	19	1.11
Health	58	2.32	28	1.63
Social Scientists ..	0	0.00	0	0.00
Social Science	14	0.56	5	0.29
Laborer	43	1.72	78	4.54
Arts & Crafts	15	0.60	3	0.17
Disabled	49	1.96	71	4.13
Does Not Apply	1615	64.60	1185	68.97
TOTALS	2500		1718	

TABLE XLIVc

OCCUPATION SKILLS OF THE RESPONDENTS

BY COUNTY

	CREEK		HUGHES		McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE		OKMULGEE		TULSA		WAGNER	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Industrial	28	9.5	24	5.7	13	3.8	39	6.2	18	5.9	35	6.9	127	8.3	15	8.1
Office	13	4.4	4	.9	2	.6	37	5.8	7	2.3	35	6.9	109	7.2	0	.0
Service	11	3.7	11	2.6	16	4.7	31	4.9	15	4.9	14	2.8	75	4.9	5	2.7
Educational	2	.7	5	1.2	6	1.7	6	.9	6	2.0	8	1.6	21	1.4	2	1.1
Sales	7	2.4	2	.5	2	.6	7	1.1	3	1.0	4	.8	13	.9	10	5.4
Construction	6	2.0	9	2.1	5	1.5	17	2.7	6	2.0	10	2.0	60	3.9	3	1.6
Transportation	7	2.4	3	.7	3	.9	17	2.7	2	.7	11	2.2	25	1.6	0	.0
Science & Tech	2	.7	1	.2	0	.0	3	.5	1	.3	3	.6	13	.9	0	.0
Mechanics	6	2.0	2	.5	2	.6	14	2.2	1	.3	8	1.6	23	1.5	3	1.6
Health	9	3.1	15	3.5	3	.9	14	2.2	3	1.0	8	1.6	33	2.2	1	.5
Social Scientists ..	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Social Science	1	.3	1	.2	2	.6	3	.5	1	.3	4	.8	7	.5	0	.0
Laborer	5	1.7	17	4.0	24	7.0	16	2.5	12	3.9	20	3.9	23	1.5	4	2.2
Arts & Crafts	0	.0	0	.0	1	.3	5	.8	0	.0	3	.6	9	.6	0	.0
Disabled	13	4.4	35	8.3	14	4.1	19	3.0	10	3.3	12	2.4	14	.9	3	1.6
Does Not Apply	185	62.7	295	69.6	250	72.9	406	64.0	221	72.2	334	65.6	970	63.7	139	75.1
TOTALS	295		424		343		634		306		509		1522		185	

TABLE XLVa

LENGTH OF TIME ON PRESENT JOB OR SCHOOL

All Respondents Combined

	No.	%
1 - 6 months	233	5.57
7 -12 months	152	3.63
1 - 2 years	225	5.38
2 - 5 years	273	6.52
6 -10 years	252	6.02
Over 10 years	222	5.30
Does Not Apply	2828	67.57
TOTAL	4185	

TABLE XLVb

LENGTH OF TIME ON PRESENT JOB OR SCHOOL

URBAN vs RURAL

	URBAN		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
1 - 6 months	176	7.11	57	3.34
7 -12 months	102	4.12	50	2.93
1 - 2 years	134	5.41	91	5.32
2 - 5 years	177	7.15	96	5.62
6 -10 years	118	4.77	134	7.84
Over 10 years	120	4.85	102	5.97
Does Not Apply	1649	66.60	1179	68.99
TOTALS	2476		1709	

TABLE XLVc

LENGTH OF TIME ON PRESENT JOB OR SCHOOL

BY COUNTY

	CREEK		HUGHES		McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE		OKMULGEE		TULSA		WAGNER	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
s	12	4.1	16	3.8	18	5.3	33	5.2	14	4.7	27	5.3	108	7.2	5	2.7
s	10	3.4	9	2.2	9	2.6	26	4.1	10	3.3	20	3.9	62	4.1	6	3.2
.....	13	4.4	22	5.3	17	5.0	33	5.2	17	5.7	36	7.1	79	5.2	8	4.3
.....	28	9.5	32	7.7	9	2.6	38	6.0	16	5.4	29	5.7	114	7.6	7	3.8
.....	25	8.4	31	7.4	40	11.7	21	3.3	19	6.4	21	4.1	80	5.3	15	8.1
rs	18	6.1	26	6.2	15	4.4	36	5.7	16	5.4	22	4.3	76	5.0	13	7.0
>lw	190	64.2	281	67.4	234	68.4	442	70.3	207	69.2	354	69.5	989	65.6	131	70.8
	296		417		342		629		299		509		1508		185	

TABLE XLVIa

DISTANCE TO AND FROM WORK OR SCHOOL

All Respondents Combined

	No.	%
1- 5 miles	689	16.35
6- 10 miles	306	7.26
11- 20 miles	196	4.65
21- 30 miles	141	3.35
31- 50 miles	92	2.18
51-100 miles	95	2.25
Over 100 miles	90	2.14
Does Not Apply	2606	61.83
TOTAL	4215	

TABLE XLVIb

DISTANCE TO AND FROM WORK OR SCHOOL

URBAN vs RURAL

	URBAN		RURAL	
	No.	%	No.	%
1- 5 miles	459	18.37	230	13.40
6- 10 miles	178	7.12	128	7.46
11- 20 miles	102	4.08	94	5.48
21- 30 miles	71	2.84	70	4.08
31- 50 miles	37	1.48	55	3.21
51-100 miles	28	1.12	67	3.90
Over 100 miles	38	1.52	52	3.03
Does Not Apply	1586	63.47	1020	59.44
TOTALS	2499		1716	

TABLE XLVIc

DISTANCE TO AND FROM WORK OR SCHOOL

BY COUNTY

	CREEK		HUGHES		McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE		OKMULGEE		TULSA		WAGNER	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
s	44	14.8	87	20.3	89	26.2	96	15.1	49	16.4	87	17.1	190	12.5	47	25.5
s	21	7.1	17	4.0	49	14.4	34	5.4	8	2.7	30	5.9	132	8.7	15	8.2
s	21	7.1	6	1.4	21	6.2	13	2.0	11	3.7	24	4.7	98	6.4	2	1.1
s	21	7.1	7	1.6	11	3.2	7	1.1	2	.7	18	3.5	70	4.6	5	2.7
s	11	3.7	7	1.6	2	.6	8	1.3	10	3.4	17	3.3	29	1.9	8	4.3
s	16	5.4	8	1.9	4	1.2	23	3.6	13	4.4	11	2.2	10	.7	10	5.4
les	3	.0	5	1.2	8	2.4	7	1.1	34	11.4	7	1.4	20	1.3	6	3.3
ple	160	53.9	291	68.0	156	45.9	447	70.4	171	57.4	315	61.9	975	64.0	91	49.5
S	297		428		340		635		298		509		1524		184	

TABLE XLVIIa

RESPONDENTS WITH A PHYSICAL HANDICAP

All Respondents Combined

	No.	%
Yes	363	8.58
No	3867	91.42
TOTAL	4230	

TABLE XLVIIb

RESPONDENTS WITH A PHYSICAL HANDICAP

URBAN vs RURAL

	URBAN		RURAL	
	No.	%	No	%
Yes	155	6.20	208	12.02
No	2344	93.80	1523	87.98
TOTALS	2499		1731	

TABLE XLVIIc

RESPONDENTS WITH A PHYSICAL HANDICAP

BY COUNTY

	CREEK		HUGHES		McINTOSH		MUSKOGEE		OKFUSKEE		OKMULGEE		TULSA		WAGNER	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
.....	42	14.1	74	17.1	58	17.0	32	5.0	24	7.8	46	9.0	64	4.2	23	12.4
.....	255	85.9	358	82.9	284	83.0	603	95.0	284	92.2	463	91.0	1458	95.8	162	87.6
s	297		432		342		635		308		509		1522		185	

APPENDIX B

CREEK NATION CENSUS SURVEY INSTRUMENT

CREEK NATION CENSUS SURVEY

County _____

Township _____

Range _____

Section _____

Variable 1. HOUSEHOLD INCOME PATTERN: (Circle)

01. $ 500 - $ 1,000
02. 1,000 - 2,000
03. 2,001 - 3,000
04. 3,001 - 6,000
05. 6,001 - 10,000
06. 10,001 - 15,000
07. over 15,000

Variable 2. RESIDENCE STATUS: (Circle)

01. Urban (Greater than 2,500)
02. Rural

Variable 3. HOUSING STATUS: (Circle)

01. Own fully (Just one owner)
02. Own partially (More than one owner)
03. Rent
04. Other (please explain) _____

Variable 4. If house is owned, how is it financed? (Circle)

01. Financed by Creek Nation Housing Authority
02. " " Home Improvement Program (HIP)
03. " " Farmers Home Administration (FHA)
04. " " Other Federal Assistance
05. " " Private Funding
06. None of the above

Variable 5. If renting, who is your landlord? (Circle)

01. Private individual or corporation
02. Creek Nation Housing Authority
03. Other Federal programs
04. None of the above

Variable 6. Is this house on restricted land? (Circle)

01. Yes
02. No

Variable 7. The present dwelling contains how many rooms? (Circle)

01. One
02. Two
03. Three
04. Four
05. Five
06. Six
07. More than six

Variable 8. What type of heating fuel is used at the present address? (Circle)

01. Natural gas
02. Electric
03. Wood/Coal
04. LPG (propane)
05. Other

Variable 9. Where is the bathroom located? (Circle)

01. Inside
02. Outside

Variable 10. What is the water source for the present address? (Circle)

01. Well
02. Rural water line
03. City water
04. Pond

Variable 11. If well water is used, is it pumped into the house? (Circle)

01. Yes
02. No
03. Does not apply

Variable 12. How long has this family lived at this address? (Circle)

01. 1-12 months
02. 1-2 years
03. 2-4 years
04. 4-10 years
05. over ten years

Variable 13. Are there people currently living at this address who are not regular household members? (Circle)

01. Yes
02. No

Variable 14. If there are people currently living at this address who are not regular household members, how many? (Circle)

01. One

02. Two
03. Three
04. Four
05. Five or more
06. Does not apply

Variable 15. Is the tribal language used in the immediate family? (Circle)

01. Always
02. Frequently
03. Occasionally
04. Seldom
05. Never

Variable 16. How many household members are registered voters? (Circle)

01. None
02. One
03. Two
04. Three
05. Four
06. Five
07. More than five

Variable 17. How often does this household use Indian Health Services? (Circle)

01. Always
02. Frequently
03. Occasionally
04. Seldom
05. Never

Variable 18. This household has used Indian Health Services within the last: (Circle)

01. One year
02. Three years
03. Five years
04. Ten years
05. Does not apply

Variable 19. How often does this household use Bureau of Indian Affairs' services? (Circle)

01. Always
02. Frequently
03. Occasionally
04. Seldom
05. Never

Variable 20. This household has used Bureau of Indian Affairs' services within the last: (Circle)

01. One year
02. Three years
03. Five years

04. Ten years
05. Does not apply

Variable 21. When at home, what one organization do you turn to most in time of emergency? (Circle)

01. Bureau of Indian Affairs
02. Creek Tribe (CHR, Manpower Representative, Education, etc.)
03. Non-Bureau of Indian Affairs' federal organization
04. Other

Variable 22. When away from home, what organization do you turn to in the time of emergency? (Circle)

01. Bureau of Indian Affairs
02. Creek Tribe (CHR, Manpower Representative, Education, etc.)
03. Non-Bureau of Indian Affairs' federal organization
04. Other

Variable 23. When at home what one person do you turn to most in time of emergency?

01. Relative
02. Minister
03. Tribal elder
04. Friend
05. Other

Variable 24. When at home and if you turn to a friend, is he or she: (Circle)

01. Indian
02. Non-Indian
03. Does not apply

Variable 25. When away from home what one person do you turn to most in time of emergency? (Circle)

01. Relative
02. Minister
03. Tribal elder
04. Friend
05. Other

Variable 26. When away from home and if you turn to a friend, is he or she: (Circle)

01. Indian
02. Non-Indian
03. Does not apply

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (REGULARLY LIVING HERE) PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS AND EMPLOYMENT PATTERNS

Member (See Coding List A)	Ages*	Education No of years completed (coding list B)	Highest degree completed (see coding list C)	**	*** (see coding list D)		Tribe (See Coding List E) Major A	Minor B	Degree of Indian Blood (Coding List F) Major A	Minor B	Total C	Understand Tribal Language (1=yes 2=no)	Speak Tribal Language Fluently (1=yes 2=no)
___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___

*01 0-5 years
02 6-12 years
03 13-18 years
04 19-25 years
05 26-35 years
06 36-50 years
07 51-65 years
08 over 65 years

**If age of member is 6 - 18 years, then:
01. Still in school
02. Dropped out
03. Does not apply

***If member has more than high school education, where? (See coding List D)

Tribal Town Affiliation (Coding List G)	Household Income Contribution (1=yes 2=no)	Employment A****	Employment B*****	Occupation Skill (Coding List H)	Length of time on present job or school ******	Distance to & From Work or School *******	Physical Handicap (1=yes 2=no)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

****01 Self-employed
02 Outside (work for someone else)
03 Unemployed
04 Retired
05 Does not apply

****01 Part time (less than 40 hrs per week)
02 Full time
03 Does not apply

******01 1- 6 months
02 7-12 months
03 1- 2 years
04 2- 5 years
05 6-10 years
06 over 10 years
07 does not apply for H.S. age or less person

*******01 1- 5 miles
02 6- 10 miles
03 11- 20 miles
04 21- 30 miles
05 31- 50 miles
06 51-100 miles
07 over 100 miles
08 Does not apply for H.S. age or less person

APPENDIX C

CODING LISTS

Coding List A

Household Members by Title

01. Father (Husband)
02. Mother (Wife)
03. Son
04. Daughter
05. Son-in-Law
06. Daughter-in-Law
07. Stepfather
08. Stepmother
09. Uncle
10. Aunt
11. Grandmother
12. Grandfather
13. Nephew
14. Niece
15. Mother-in-Law
16. Father-in-Law
17. Other (please describe) _____

Coding List B

Years of Formal Education Completed

01. K-6 grade
02. 7-9 grade
03. 10 grade
04. 11 grade
05. 12 grade (high school graduate)
06. 13 (one year of post-high school work)
07. 14 (associate degree
08. 15
09. 16
10. 18
11. Over-18
12. Does not apply

Coding List C

Level of Formal Post-Secondary
Education by Degree

01. **Certificate of Completion**
02. Associate Degree
03. Bachelors Degree
04. Masters Degree
05. Doctorate
06. Post-Doctorate
07. Does not apply

Coding List D

Post-Secondary Educational Institutions

01. Altus Junior College
02. Bacone College
03. Bethany Nazarene College
04. Cameron College
05. Carl Albert Junior College
06. Central State University
07. Claremore Junior College
08. Conners State College
09. East Central State College
10. Eastern Oklahoma State College
11. El Reno Junior College
12. Langston University
13. Murray State College
14. Northeastern Oklahoma A&M
15. Northeastern State College
1. Northern Oklahoma College
17. Northwestern State College
18. Oklahoma Baptist University
19. Oklahoma Christian College
20. Oklahoma City University
21. Oklahoma College of Liberal Arts
22. Oklahoma Panhandle State College
23. Oklahoma State University
24. Oral Roberts University
25. Oscar Rose Junior College
26. Phillips University
27. Saint Gregory's College
28. Sayre Junior College
29. Seminole Junior College
30. Southeastern State College
31. South Oklahoma City Junior College
32. Southwestern College
33. Southwestern State College
34. Tulsa Junior College
35. University of Oklahoma
36. Tulsa University
37. Haskell Indian Junior College
38. Chilacco, BIA
39. Out-of-State (other than Haskell)

Vo-Tech Area Schools

40. Tulsa
41. Enid
42. Oklahoma City
43. Lawton
44. Bartlesville
45. Drumright
46. Muskogee
47. Ardmore
48. Wayne
49. El Reno
50. Shawnee
51. Fort Cobb
52. Duncan
53. Burns Flat
54. McAlester
55. Poteau
56. Chickasha
57. Hugo
58. OST
59. Proprietary
60. Other
61. Does not apply

Coding List E

Indian Tribes Resident to the
Creek Indian Nation

01. Creek
02. Seminole
03. Euchee
04. Chicasaw
05. Choctaw
06. Cherokee
07. Kickapoo
08. Pawnee
09. Ponca
10. Potawatomi
11. Sac and Fox
12. Osage
13. Shawnee
14. Kiowa
15. Commanche
16. Seneca
17. Delaware
18. Cayuga
19. Shoshoni
20. Quapaw
21. Sioux
22. Chippewa
23. Navajo
24. Winnebago
25. Hopi
26. Pueblo
27. Other _____
28. None

Coding List F

Degree of Indian Blood Quantum

01. 0
02. 1/8
03. 2/8 or 1/4
04. 3/8
05. 4/8 or 1/2
06. 5/8
07. 6/8 or 3/4
08. 7/8
09. 8/8 or 4/4

Coding List G

Tribal Towns with Creek Indian Nation

01. Coweta
02. Broken Arrow
03. Cheyaha
04. Locharpoka
05. Conchartey
06. Hitchita
07. Cussehta
08. Taskeko
09. Tulsa (Canadian)
10. Tulsa (Little River)
11. Noyarka
12. Akfaske
13. Arbekoche
14. Arbeka
15. Arbeka 2nd.
16. Greenleaf
17. Oewohka
18. Fish Pond
19. Thlopthlocco
20. Tokebachee
21. Thewahley
22. Kialiga
23. Tokpafka
24. Talmochassee
25. Eufaula 1
26. Eufaula 2
27. Pakantalahassee
28. Hillabee
29. Chartarksofka
30. Kichopatake
31. Artussee
32. Tallahossochee
33. Allabamma
34. Osochee
35. Oeokofke
36. Okcharye
37. Ocheyapofa
38. Talwathakko
39. Talartega
40. Hutschechapa
41. Quassartey--1
42. Quassartey--2
43. Yoochee
44. Big Spring
45. Don't know
46. None

Coding List H

Occupational Skill Listing

01. Industrial Production
    (Foundry workers - machinists - printers - assemblers - welders)

02. Office Occupations
    (Clerks - accountants - lawyers - administrators - secretary)

03. Service Occupations
    (Building custodian - cooks & chefs - waitresses - barber - policeman - mail carriers)

04. Educational Occupations
    (Teachers - librarians - teachers aide - community worker)

05. Sales Occupations
    (Automotive sales - insurance agents - service station attendants)

06. Construction Occupations
    (Bricklayers - carpenters - electricians - painters - roofers - plumbers)

07. Occupations in Transportation Activities
    (Air Traffic controllers - railroad brakeman - truck or taxi driver)

08. Scientific and Technical Occupations
    (Foresters - engineers - chemists - draftsmen)

09. Mechanics and Repairmen
    (Telephone serviceman - automobile repairman - TV and radio repairmen - diesel mechanic - air-conditioning repairman)

10. Health Occupations
    (Dentist - physician - nurse - speech pathologist - community worker)

11. Social Scientists
    (Anthropologists - historians - sociologists)

12. Social Science Occupations
    (School counselor - clergyman - social worker)

13. Common Laborers
    (Farm Laborer)

14. Occupations in Art & Design
    (Artist - designer - architect)

15. Disabled

16. Does not apply